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A. S. HURLESON,
Postmaster General

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225 Fifth Ave., New York



C. Le Roy Baldridge
Post. A. S. F.
with Army of Occupation
Coblenz
Germany

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The Doughboy in Berlin

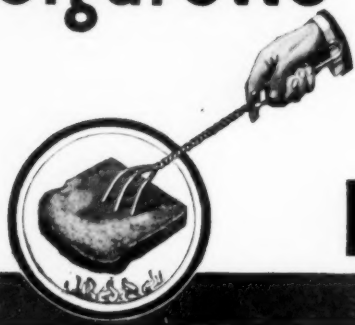
American troops were recently sent to Berlin from Coblenz, where Mr. Baldridge made this drawing. They will be utilized there in the protection of food supplies sent by the Allied countries and to guard and care for Russian prisoners.

It's
toasted



WORKING on the plans. Light the real Burley cigarette—Lucky Strike. It's toasted. Burley tobacco makes a delicious cigarette—and toasting brings out all the Burley flavor.

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The Most Profitable Evening I Ever Spent

—The Evening In Which I Acquired David M. Roth's Secret of an Infallible Memory

By VICTOR JONES

PEOPLE say my memory is uncanny—that it must have taken years of patient effort on my part to have trained my mind to retain and recall all the faces, figures and facts I have stored away. But nothing could be further from the truth. It seems almost incredible, yet I learned the secret of an infallible memory in a single evening—and it was the most profitable evening I ever spent.

Before I discovered my perfectly good memory, hundreds of important facts and figures used to slip away from me. I was a slave to the memo pad and other artificial aids to memory. My inability to remember names and faces was embarrassing—and costly. I had to apologize almost every time I met some one I had met before. I couldn't remember what I had read in letters or books. My mind was like a sieve. Yet to-day my memory is absolutely under my control. I can meet fifty people within ten minutes and call them by name an hour later or at any time, anywhere. I can recall long lists of bank clearings, telephone numbers, facts, names, rates, in fact, anything I care to remember. I can repeat entire passages out of a letter or a book after reading it once. My mind is like a well ordered filing cabinet—I just reach into it and draw forth whatever I have stored away.

Instead of being a handicap, as it was formerly, my memory is now my greatest asset. The cold fact is that after my memory began to improve I got a new grip on my business, and in six short months I increased my sales by \$100,000, and that in war time, mind you, with anything but a "war bride."

But my reader is doubtless anxious to know *how* I improved my memory in one evening. It all came about through meeting David M. Roth, the famous memory expert, at a luncheon of the Rotary Club in New York, where he gave one of his remarkable memory demonstrations. I can best describe it by quoting the *Seattle Post Intelligencer's* account of a similar exhibition,

When I met Mr. Roth again—which you may be sure I did the first chance I got—he rather bowled me over by saying, in his quiet, modest way:

"There is nothing miraculous about my remembering anything I want to remember, whether it be names, faces, figures, facts or something I have read in a magazine.

"You can do this as easily as I do. Anyone with an average mind can learn quickly to do exactly the same things which seem so miraculous when I do them.

"My own memory," continued Mr. Roth, "was originally very faulty. Yes, it was—a really *poor* memory. On meeting a man I would lose his name in thirty seconds, while now there are probably 10,000 men and women in the United States, many of whom I have met but once, whose names I can call instantly on meeting them."

"That is all right for you, Mr. Roth," I interrupted, "you have given years to it. But how about me?"

"Mr. Jones," he replied, "I can teach you the secret of a good memory in one evening. This is not a guess, because I have done it with thousands of pupils. In the first of seven simple lessons which I have prepared for home study, I show you the basic principle of my whole system, and you will find it—not hard work, as you might fear—but just like playing a fascinating game. I will prove it to you."

He didn't have to prove it. His Course did: I got it the very next day from his publishers, the Independent Corporation.

When I tackled the first lesson, I suppose I was the most surprised man in the forty-eight States to find that I had learned—in about one hour—how to remember a list of one hundred words so that I could call them off forward and back without a single mistake.

That first lesson stuck. And so did the other six.

The result was—and my cashier will vouch for this—I increased my sales by \$100,000 in six months!

The reason stands out as brightly as a star bomb. Mr. Roth has given me a firmer mental grasp of business tendencies and a better balanced judgment, a keener foresight and the ability to act swiftly and surely that I never possessed before.

His lessons have taught me to see clearly ahead; and how to visualize conditions in more exact perspective; and how to remember the things I need to remember at the instant I need them most in business transactions.

In consequence, I have been able to seize many golden opportunities that before would have slipped by and been out of reach by the time I woke up.

You see the Roth Course has done vastly more for me than teaching me how to remember names and faces and telephone numbers. It has done more than make me a more interesting talker. It has done more than give me confidence on my feet.

It has given me a greater power in all the conduct of my business.

Mr. Roth's Course has endowed me with a new business perspective. It has made me a keener observer. It has given me a new sense of proportion and values. It has given me visualization—which after all is the true basis of business success.

So confident are the publishers, the Independent Corporation, of the remarkable value of the Roth Memory Course to every reader of this magazine that they want you to test out this remarkable system in your own home before you decide to buy. The Course must sell itself to you by actually increasing your memory before you obligate yourself to spend a penny.

Don't send a single penny. Merely fill out and mail the coupon. By return post, all charges prepaid, the complete Roth Memory Course will be sent to your home.

Study it one evening—more if you like—then if you feel that you can afford not to keep this great aid to more dollars—to bigger responsibilities—to fullest success in life, mail it back to the publishers within five days and you will owe nothing.

Good judgment is largely a matter of memory. It is easy to make the right decisions if you have all the related facts outlined in your mind—clearly and exactly.

Wrong decisions in business are made because the man who makes them forgets some vital fact or figure which, had he been able to summon clearly to mind, would have changed his viewpoint.

A man's experience in business is only as old as his memory. The measure of his ability is largely his power to remember at the right time. If you can remember—clearly and accurately—the solution of every important problem since you first took hold of your work, you can make all of your experience count.

If, however, you have not a good memory and cannot recall instantly facts and figures that you learned years ago, you cannot make your experience count.

If a better memory means only one-tenth as much to you as it has to me and to thousands of other business men and women, mail the coupon to-day—NOW—but don't put it off and forget—as those who need the Course the very worst are apt to do. Send the coupon-in or write a letter now before the low introductory price is withdrawn.



The Amazing Memory Feats of David M. Roth

The *Seattle Post Intelligencer* said:

"Of the 150 members of the Seattle Rotary Club at a luncheon yesterday, not one left with the slightest doubt that Mr. Roth could do all claimed for him. Rotarians at the meeting had to pinch themselves to see whether they were awake or not."

"Mr. Roth started his exhibition by asking sixty of those present to introduce themselves by name to him. Then he waved them aside and instructed a member at a blackboard to write down names of firms, sentences and mottoes on numbered squares, meanwhile sitting with his back to the writer and only learning the positions by oral report. After this he was asked by different Rotarians to tell what was written down in various specific squares and gave the entire list without a mistake."

"After finishing with this Mr. Roth singled out and called by name the sixty men to whom he had been introduced earlier, who in the meantime had changed seats and had mixed with others present."

Independent Corporation

Publishers of The Independent Weekly
Dept. R14, 119 West 40th St., New York City

Please send me the Roth Memory Course of seven lessons. I will either remail the course to you within five days after its receipt or send you \$5.00.

Name

Address

2

Tarvia stands the traffic test—

THE photograph below shows the vanguard of a fleet of 32 U. S. Army trucks bound from Detroit to the Atlantic seaboard.

For many months, several of these long fleets of heavy Army motor-trucks passed over this East Broadway Road (near Toledo) every day, in addition to the very heavy local traffic of this busy industrial center.

Yet the road, which was constructed with Tarvia several years ago, is still in excellent condition.

Tarvia Solves Perplexing Road Problems

Your community can have good serviceable, economical roads like this one if you will adopt Tarvia.

Not only does Tarvia make a macadam road water-

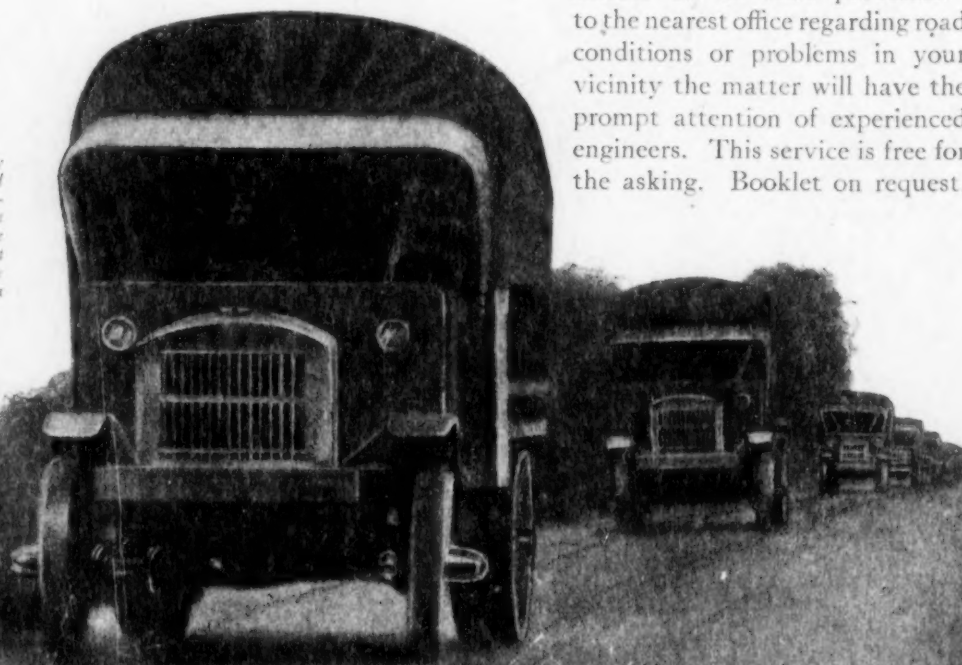
proof, frost-proof, dustless and mudless, but it reenforces the road-surface so that it is strong enough to withstand the grinding, prying, crunching driving-wheels of giant motor-trucks.

There is a grade of Tarvia to fit every road condition. On new macadam construction "Tarvia-X" should be used as a binder. Existing roads should be surface-treated with "Tarvia-A" or "B." Patching should be done with "Tarvia-KP."

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In order to bring the facts before taxpayers as well as road authorities, The Barrett Company has organized a Special Service Department which keeps up to the minute on all road problems. If you will write to the nearest office regarding road conditions or problems in your vicinity the matter will have the prompt attention of experienced engineers. This service is free for the asking. Booklet on request.

This picture is greatly enlarged from a small snapshot taken near Toledo, Ohio, on the East Broadway Road, while America was in the midst of war activities. The road has been a Tarvia Road for years.



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Shackling the Wingless Eagle

By EDWIN C. HILL, of the New York Sun

SUPPOSE our First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir Josephus, should whisper to junkmen not notorious for service to the wicked Republican party that the United States Navy was for sale at ten cents on the dollar.

Does anybody doubt what would happen to North Carolina's best advertised product if, still dreaming of the millennium, he sought to hawk the Atlantic fleet for a few ragtime songs; to relegate the remnant to the status of a coast guard and reduce Sims to a captaincy?

The very suggestion is incredible—yet a project similarly stupid, similarly vicious, one that would be in the long run as fatal to the safety in war or the greatness in peace of these United States, is even now being pushed ardently by the Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker; the Chief of Staff of the Army, Gen. Peyton C. March, and their whole array of Alice in Wonderland bureau chiefs. This, in short, is the rapidly developing scheme to wreck the magnificent Air Service of the United States—probably the greatest war weapon of the future and certainly one of the greatest of all peace prospects; to junk the dismantled parts without regard to past expense or future requirements, and so to hand over to dealers the greater part of this rich national property at vast profit to John the Junkman but at sad loss to you, Mr. Reader, and to all of the rest of us.

The whole Mad Hatter's scheme is so astounding as to be unbelievable, were not the indisputable evidence at hand from the files of the United States Senate Committee on Military Affairs. The essential facts of this article were placed in my possession by Senator Harry S. New of Indiana, who for two years has made an intensified study of aircraft and its destined importance to any first-rate nation; whose investigation revealed the shocking money waste and time-squandering of the aircraft manufacture program of the first year we were in the war, and who stands today as a great national authority on the whole subject. His facts and figures, officially obtained and verified, are not open to successful contradiction—though efforts are being made to belittle him and them by the boot polishers of the Administration.

It might as well be stated right here that there isn't a shadow of partisan rancor in Senator New's close studied revelations, for Democratic associates in the investigation he made are heartily in accord with his statements and conclusions. These men are not politicians in this business of appealing to American common sense; their protests, disdainfully rejected at the White House and at the War Department, sound patriotism like ringing bells.

The insensate folly of the scheme which is being rolled along by Mr. Baker with the rubber tires and

other silencers so highly developed by an Administration abhorring secret understandings is twofold. It consists in deliberately throwing away what we have so painfully and expensively acquired in the way of an aircraft establishment and in being as blind as a bat (or a pacifist) to the future's imperative requirements and to what other great nations, notably Great Britain, are planning by night and by day. Let us take up the first phase and discuss it upon the sole basis of the facts known to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, gentlemen whose intelligence has not been dulled and whose courage has not been frozen by the cold winds that blow upon them from the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue.

There are now at the disposal of this Government 7,580 training airplanes located at training fields in this country, all concededly first-rate machines, good for several years of peace service and for educating flyers. There are, or recently were, in France, 6,334 service and

training planes from which little of use could be expected due to war's wear and tear, cost of transportation and other obvious causes. But it is a fair assumption that

Uncle Sam has a stock of at least 10,000 airplanes worth at least \$10,000,000, probably much more. Even an Administration bureaucrat might be expected to comprehend that here is an equipment inestimably valuable for the training of American flyers for peace employments, for the great air commerce that is just around the corner of time. Is that what they are contemplating? No, indeed. This splendid national equipment is offered to junk dealers at ten cents on the dollar and less—so much less that when the philanthropic vendors deliver the goods free of charge to the buyers transportation charges will eat up about all of the proceeds, and if Uncle Sam derives one cent on the dollar out of this deal he will be a lucky old gentleman. So much for that.

How about the specially selected spruce and veneers for which the Government ransacked the forests of Maine and the Northwest, for whose sake it even placated the I. W. W., and for which it paid millions on millions? Wouldn't you think reasonably that Uncle could store

this 30,000,000 feet of airplane spruce and 30,000,000 feet of veneers against a time when, as is absolutely certain to arise, he could use it; against a time of need when he wouldn't have to dig into his pocket and again pay war prices? Well, you would guess badly again. This costly material goes on the market at junk prices. Then there are 7,000,000 yards of airplane fabric to go at dishrag prices, though it cost like silk out of China. And piled also around the auctioneer's block are millions of spare airplane parts and motor engines and innumerable details of equipment which caused the Government to spend two billions in a frantic effort to give sight to an Army sent blind to the battlefield. Give ear momentarily to Senator New's characterization of this project:

"All of this material is for sale. If sold now it will yield but a small percentage of the original cost. If the plan to throw upon the market all this vast store of material at sacrificial prices is carried out it will effectively kill the privately conducted establishments proposing to continue in the industry independently, and will force pilots and mechanics to seek other employment."

This denunciation by the Indiana Senator caused such a flurry at the War Department as produced a statement of intention to retain "some of the material." But in the meantime the splendid equipment of the air service has continued to fall apart and nothing has been done to stop the dismissal of personnel

Continued on page 500



Drawn by Charles Sarks

THE CHAINED EAGLE AND THE SOARING LION

EDITORIAL

"Stand by the Flag: In God We Trust"

There's Nothing Right

ARE we living in "a new world?" Must we have "a new life?" Must we set aside all the established customs, religions, sentiments and feeling which we have cherished for centuries? College professors and some preachers of the Gospel are joining with the I. W. W., the Bolsheviks and others in proclaiming a new freedom which in effect would prove to be a new slavery. Witness Russia as an example.

The whole world, we are told, is upset. The war has made things different. The poor ought to be rich and the rich ought to be poor. We are told that an easy road to success must be guaranteed to every man. If he can not make a living, or thinks he can not, the government must provide for him. Not only that, but it must insure his life for the benefit of his survivors.

If he is shiftless and lazy, that should make no difference; he is born into the world, and the world owes him a living. He did not enter it on his own account; he was thrust into it, and has, therefore, a right to demand of the world that it shall take care of him, feed him while he lives, bury him when he dies, and give him everything but a guaranty of heaven hereafter.

All this we hear. It seems to be in the air. Everybody thinks that nothing is right. The whole tendency is to kick, to complain, to denounce, to pull down and to destroy. Is it a reflection of the spirit of the Hun? Like the influenza, wafted from Spain, it is pervading every community and reaching every station, high and low.

Is the world really so bad? Was the work of the Great Creator so badly done that it must all be done over again by the fanatics of the Bolshevik stripe? Has the fine spirit of independence that made American manhood and womanhood so strong, so vigorous and so envied, all gone?

Are we so feeble and helpless that we cannot do anything for ourselves? Must we appeal to the Government to take the place of father and mother? If so, God help the nation, for all the splendid, militant spirit that made its men and women strong has left us, and we have descended from the high plane on which our forefathers stood and wallow in the mire of the commonest herd.

But we do not believe that this is the situation. It is fiction. It is purely imaginary. It has been developed by the evil spirit of despicable and deplorable selfishness. Its inspiration comes not from above, but from below. It is not from God, but from the devil. The reign of terror in Russia now, as in France during its revolution a century ago, finds its inspiration in the impious cry, "No God, no master." This is the cry of the I. W. W. and the Bolsheviks. It is utterly selfish, destructive, inhuman.

Though it rings through the streets and though it is heard from the house-tops, though it is echoed in some pulpits, and in some halls of learning, it is not the cry of manhood, of patriotism or of consecrated service to humanity. It is the cry of the weak, the wicked, and neither ever led an army to victory.

Let the nation wake up. Let the people think, let God be once more enthroned. Let religion once more be revered. Let faith, hope and charity combine to minister, as they always have ministered, to those who suffer, and strengthen, as they always have strengthened, those who are weak and who need strength.

A Constructive Suggestion

ONE of the sanest discussions of the League of Nations is the report of the Committee on Political Reform of the Union League Club of New York City. It declares that a plan so essential to the future peace of the world "should not be dragged down into the field of partisan political issues." It points out that the foremost statesmen of the Republican Party, men like Elihu Root, John Hay, Joseph H. Choate, ex-President Taft, Senator Lodge and Senator Knox, were long ago prominent in the advocacy of the principle. It recites that the Senate "round robin" was not against the principle of the League of Nations, but solely against certain features of the preliminary draft of the constitution. It submits that the "only proper constitutional method of procedure is for the President promptly to convene the Senate in extra session so that its members may consider and discuss the proposal in its present or amended form, and, as contemplated in the Constitution, tender to the President the benefit of their advice."

Commenting upon this suggestion, the New York Times takes the position that Senators could not pos-

Simpler Tax Laws Needed

By A. C. PLEYDELL,
Secretary N. Y. Tax Reform Association

THE ordinary business man is utterly bewildered by the verbiage of the laws and the complex regulations and interpretations by administrative officials. Especially is this the case with the Federal laws. In the endeavor to adapt tax laws to modern industrial conditions, many unnecessary and oppressive details have crept into the statutes and administration. Every person liable to taxation should be able to know just what the law does, and to determine readily and in advance the probable amount of his taxes, so as to adjust his affairs accordingly. A growing and serious evil is the waste of productive effort in complying with the requirements of the numerous tax reports. Not only are business men put to large expense, but their time is taken up by harassing details and their attention diverted from profitable activities.

sibly discuss the League of Nations more thoroughly than they are now doing upon the lecture platform and through the press. The point is not well taken. The advice of the Senate as provided by the Constitution can only be given by the Senate in session. That body can not advise, in the constitutional sense, any more than it can ratify or reject, except when it is in session. Again, is it fair to put the Senate in the position of giving advice only when the League of Nations constitution and the treaty of peace are presented to it in their final form? After the Senate has practically rejected certain features of the preliminary draft of the League of Nations constitution, is it fair to present an unamended constitution and the peace treaty together so that the rejection of the former will mean repudiation of the peace treaty also?

The President made a mistake in not putting a Senator or Senators on the Peace Commission. Is he not adding to this mistake when he refuses to take the advice of the Senate, and declines to call the Senate in special session in order that it may cooperate with the President and Peace Commission in securing a League of Nations constitution that will receive the support of all Americans irrespective of party affiliation?

A Working Church Union

THE whole tendency of the times is toward a union of heretofore scattered forces for the accomplishment of tremendous results. The war work campaigns of the Red Cross were impressive in their spirit of cooperation. In the great drive of the seven war-relief organizations, all the leading churches for the first time worked together.

Many denominations are now planning to raise enormous funds to carry on the after-war program of the churches. Labor and capital are finding in forces set in motion by the war the spur to fresh efforts to secure a new basis of co-operation. The League of Nations idea overshadows all else in its possibilities for cooperation. Next in significance to this in magnitude of conception is the plan to organize a League of Churches along lines similar to those proposed for the League of Nations. A committee of three bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States is soon to visit the Pope to lay the plan before him.

The world will be interested to see if the war has produced any change in the traditional attitude of the Church of Rome toward church co-operation. Organic union is not in the mind of the sponsors of the plan but a working union of the Greek Catholic Church, the Roman Catholic Church, the English Catholic Church, and the various Protestant denominations.

Verily we are in moving times.

Better Pay for Teachers

THE talk of great national prosperity arouses little enthusiasm among the large class of small salaried people who have not enjoyed an increase in salary for years. For all these the phenomenal rise in living cost means an heroic struggle to make ends meet. Once

able to save a little they are now able to save nothing; small luxuries they once enjoyed they are now compelled to forego.

There are no better representatives of this class than public school teachers, from whom a long period of training is required and whose position calls for a standard of living in excess of salary received. The nation has no better public servants. During the war teachers have rendered valuable service in the inculcation of patriotism, and have led their pupils in support of the Red Cross and the sale of Liberty Bonds and Thrift Stamps.

The suggestion has been made that the Federal Government should give to all public school teachers an advance in salary in keeping with the higher cost of living in appreciation of the great and patriotic service they are rendering the country. The object is most commendable, and if it is not deemed wise to put everything up to the Federal Government, the State and local authorities should take up the matter, on a liberal basis. The taxpayer will meet the additional levy without complaint.

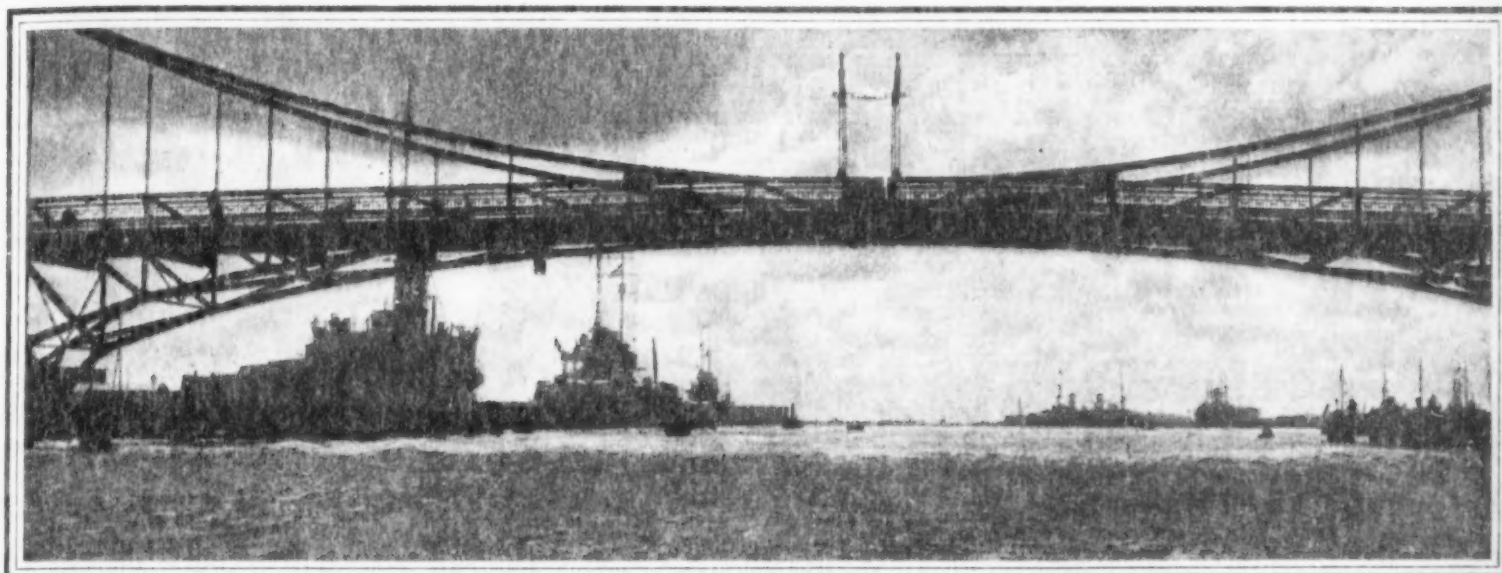
The Plain Truth

H. C. OF L! While we are trying to keep immigrants out by legislation, Canada is legislating to bring them in. We have been irrigating enormous areas in the West in the hope of inducing immigrants to develop our farm lands and reduce the cost of living. The South is greatly in need of the development of its splendid natural resources. So are the Pacific Coast and Alaska. Everybody believed that the woeful lack of farm help would be supplied, at the close of the war, by an enormous immigration, and that this would increase our productive capacity and add greatly to the prosperity of our thinly settled sections. Have we thought of all this in considering the proposal to exclude immigrants for a period of four years after the close of the war?

OLD-FASHIONED! Suggestion is often a more powerful influence than direct pressure. No one can tell how many boys and girls are led astray by improper juvenile stories or by pictures of crime. Only too frequent is the case of some boy or girl who is caught stealing, and who was led by story or picture to believe it was the smart and easy way to get along. We are living in an age of excitement and extravagance. The old standards are shown scant regard. Everybody is ready to take a fling at the Sabbath and the Ten Commandments. In the press and on the street corners old-fogy ideas of virtue and modesty and morality are ridiculed. This is the day of the cabaret, the girl with the cigarette, the rush to have a good time, the neglect of the home and its steady influence upon the life of youth. People turn over to State and school the moral training which can only be given by church and home. A revival of the old-fashioned virtues of the Christian household with the Bible on the parlor table and the family pew well-filled on Sunday is one of the greatest needs of our day.

MORE TAXES! At the opening of the year and the reconvening of State Legislatures, plans began to be made for new taxes of all kinds to meet the rising cost of running the Government for politics instead of the people. State Controller Travis, in his review of New York's finances, was in line with the general movement in suggesting that new special taxes be enacted by the Legislature to produce sufficient revenue to balance the budget requirements. The budget must be met, of course, but why shouldn't more attention be given to keeping the budget down? In private business the first of the year is the time to think of economies, but in Government affairs the constant problem is to find new sources of revenue. The Federal Government fixed the price of spring wheat at double the market price, oblivious of the fact that the necessity was past, and that such price fixing would add a billion dollars to the cost of living and increase the cost of every loaf of bread. The London Spectator notes the growing disposition on the part of the public to charge the Government with all sorts of paternalistic functions, forgetting that it is the public which in the final analysis, has to pay for every additional burden put on the State. "Electors should be taught," it says, "that it is the duty of the citizen to consider, not what the State is to do for him but what he can do and ought to do for the State." If this were the general attitude there would be more effort to keep down expenses and less inclination to boost the tax rate. Let the taxpayers think!

Pictorial Digest of the World's News



What shall we do with the surrendered Austro-German war fleet of twenty-one battleships, six battle cruisers, fifteen light cruisers, one hundred and one destroyers, and one hundred and thirty-five submarines, a few of which are pictured above, lying at anchor in the Kiel Canal, from which they steamed into the North Sea to be given up to the Allied fleet. This is not the least knotty of the questions confronting the statesmen of the world gathered at the peace table. America wants the entire lot scrapped or sent to Davy Jones' locker. France objects to such apparently wanton destruction. England is minded to be of the same opinion as America. France, championing an equitable distribution of the captured ships, points out that because of concentration of her energies on land during the war she now finds herself relatively weak on the sea, whereas America and Great Britain have been augmenting their naval power and have far outstripped her. Therefore France desires to recruit her naval forces from the spoils of war. England and America, who advocate the destruction of the German fleet, contend that, in view of the varying types and values of the ships in question no fair partition of the spoils is possible. Distribution will result in dissatisfaction to one or more of the contracting parties. They further argue that the destruction of Germany's fleet will tend to reduce the armaments of the world, whereas distribution will give England so great a numerical superiority that other nations will be forced to build feverishly in order to catch up with the pre-war balance of power. France, they say, is rather a military than a naval power, in any case, and now that Germany's strength on the sea has crumbled, the French nation has nothing further to fear, nor does her precarious economic situation permit her to undertake the upkeep of increased naval forces. America, individually, points out that as she entered the war with the avowed intention of renouncing all material benefits following upon victory, she can under no circumstances partake of the naval spoils. Nor is she willing to forego her share while other nations, no more needy than herself in this respect, increase their offensive scope by the addition of more warships. The German fleet can be scrapped and the raw materials sold to the highest bidders for approximately \$5,000,000. In brief, it is the intention of the high contracting parties to the League of Nations to effect a substantial reduction in the armaments of the world.



PRESIDENT LOWELL



SENATOR LODGE

Thirty-two hundred men and women crowded Boston Symphony Hall on March 19 to hear President Lowell, of Harvard University (left) and U. S. Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts (right) debate the merits of the League of Nations covenant in the greatest forensic event of half a century. Senator Lodge attacked the covenant, contending that, by the very obscurity and ambiguity of its provisions, it opened a fruitful field for international misunderstanding and bitterness. The Covenant, he further pointed out, bound the United States to guarantee the territorial integrity of every nation on the globe, and yet offered no assurance that other nations would refrain from meddling with our own internal affairs or attempting violations of the Monroe Doctrine. He pleaded for a clause forbidding acquisition of any foothold in the west by nations of the Eastern Hemisphere. President Lowell agreed that the present draft was obscure, but contended that nothing could be perfect, and that the Covenant was a great step forward in the interests of future peace. His argument was based more upon confidence in the integrity of England, France, and America than upon the inherent merits of the Covenant. President Lowell argued that England could not control her Colonies at all times, whereas we might readily control the votes of the Central American delegates.



FROM ILLUSTRATING SERVICE

Ex-Emperor Charles, of Austria, is in exile in Switzerland. Ex-royalty is rapidly becoming a drug on the market, and accommodations for imperial outcasts are at a premium. The consent of Great Britain, France, the United States, and Italy had to be obtained before Switzerland, ever jealous of her neutrality, would permit Charles to cross her frontier.



WIREBAY

General Pecori-Giraldi, Italian Governor-General of the Trentino region. Italy considers the entire Trentino as her own, not only by right of conquest, but also by right of race. The Jugoslavs refuse to recognize Italy's claims in the Trentino in so far as they regard the disposition of Fiume, claiming that this important port city is rather Croatian than Italian. Recently Italian Premier Orlando and his associates in Paris, served notice on the Peace Conference that Italy would insist upon permanent annexation of Fiume or quit the Conference.

Pictorial Digest of the World's News



Korea has risen in fierce revolt, and is striving to throw off the Japanese yoke and to reinstate the old Chok dynasty whose youthful heir, Prince Chok Lee, is shown seated in the automobile on the left. The photograph on the right is of Marshal the Viscount Y. Hasegawa, Japanese Governor-General of Korea, against whose power the uprising is immediately directed. Marshal Hasegawa has resorted to the strong hand. By his order 45,000 Korean agitators have lately been imprisoned. Riots and political executions have resulted in the deaths of another 10,000 revolutionists. American missionaries who interfered were maltreated by Japanese soldiers, two women being severely beaten. Even the American Consul at Seoul was arrested by mistake. The Korean National Council has drafted and published a declaration of independence.



Over \$1,000,000 worth of freight and railroad equipment were destroyed by fire in the great yards of the Southern Railway at Atlanta, Ga., on March 16. Thirty-six engines raced with the flames saving freight and rolling stock.



Nine German ocean liners with a tonnage of 181,266, of which the *Imperator*, shown above, is the largest, will shortly bear immense consignments of food from this country to Hamburg for the relief of Germany. These vessels were turned over to the Allies under a recent agreement and will be utilized as transports on the western voyage.



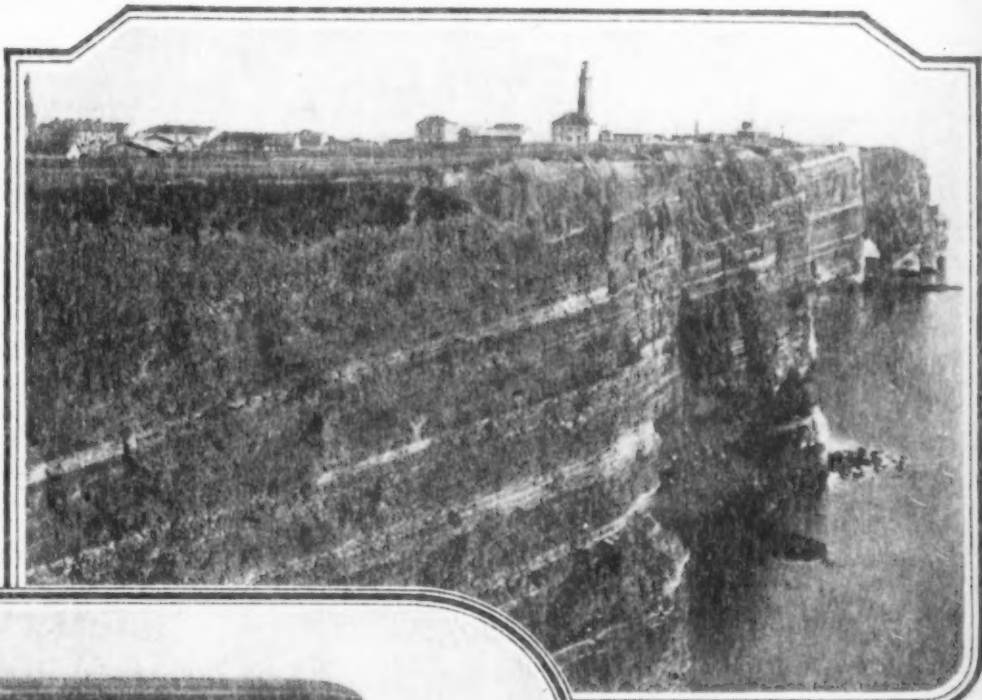
American troops in winter costume on guard "somewhere in China." At Tien-Tsin, Japanese guards recently kidnapped two American soldiers from the French Legation concession, maltreating them and throwing them into prison. They were released only upon formal demand of the American Consul who was stoned by Japanese as he left the prison. Riots between Japanese and American soldiers ensued.

Pictorial Digest of the World's News



HARRIS AND EWING

Viscount Sutemi Chinda, Japanese Ambassador to London, and a leading figure at the Peace Conference, who is fighting for the incorporation of a clause in the peace pact which will terminate all discrimination against his countrymen in the Occident. Viscount Chinda's clause will not mean dropping immigration barriers. Japan seeks to put its subjects abroad on a basis of legal equality with other residents.



INTERNATIONAL FILM NEWS

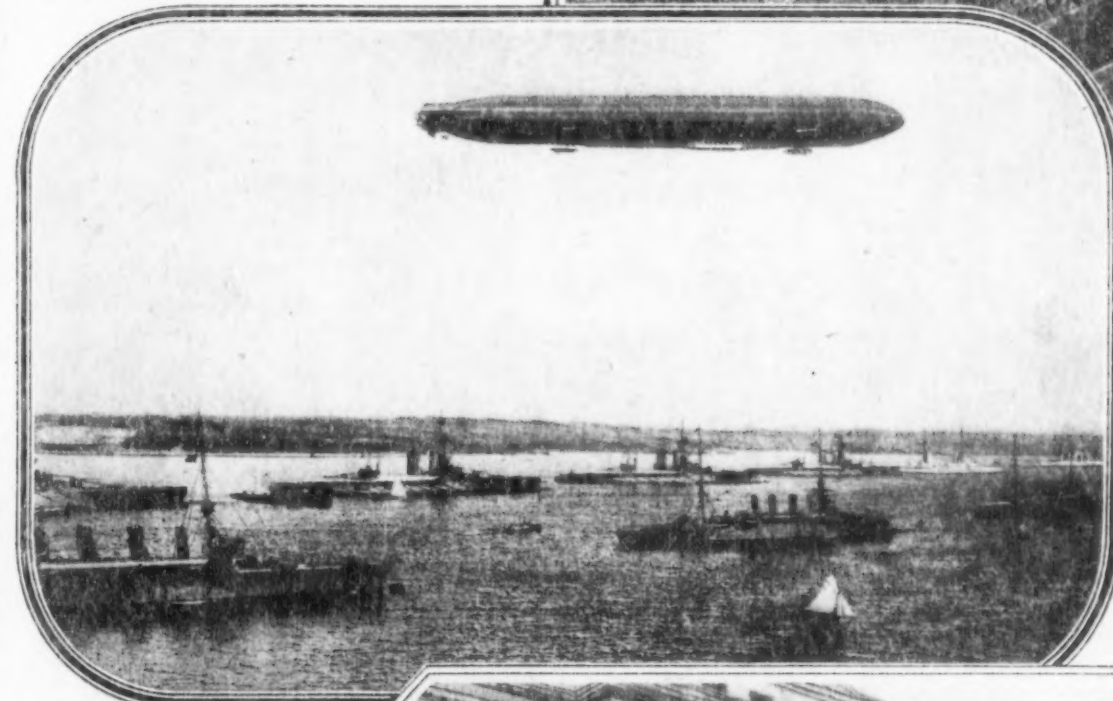
Heligoland, the German Gibraltar, with its forts and guns, will be dismantled and internationalized under the terms of the peace pact. At present the island, with its precipitous cliffs and formidable armament, is rated the second strongest maritime fortress in the world, dominating the approaches from the North Sea to Germany's Atlantic ports, and holding all possible invaders at a disadvantage.

INTERNATIONAL FILM NEWS

By the Treaty of Peace the Kiel Canal, of which the photograph shows a section, is to be internationalized. With its passing into the control of the League of Nations, Germany's strength on the sea passes into the realm of things forgotten. The canal links the two great German naval bases of Kiel, on the Baltic, and Wilhelmshaven, on the North Sea, giving the German fleets interseaboard waterway communication across the Schleswig-Holstein peninsula.

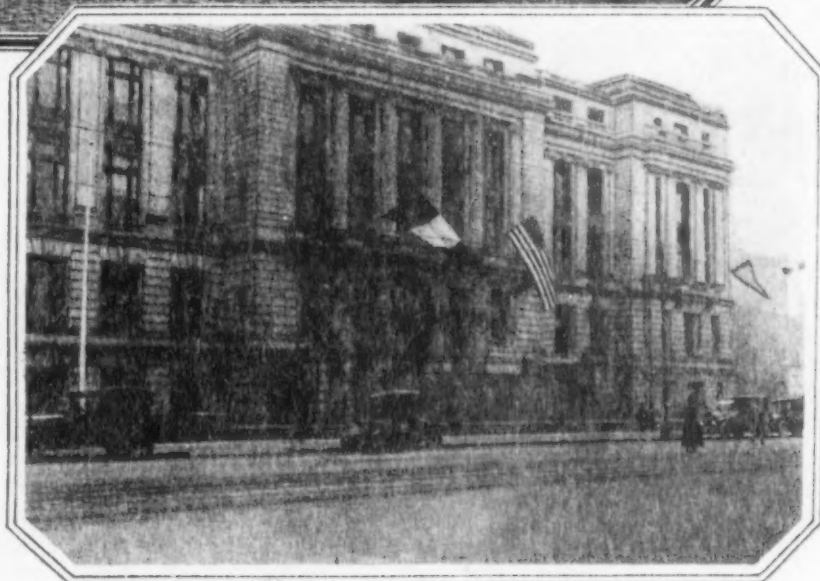
INTERNATIONAL FILM NEWS

Prince Charles Max Lichnowsky, author of "Germany's Crime," who may be the first Ambassador from the new German Republic to the United States. During the war he has been the victim, in his own country, of persistent political persecution. He narrowly escaped trial for high treason because of his public denunciation of the policies and methods of the German Junkers, and his opposition to the war.



HARRIS AND EWING

Irvine Luther Lenroot, Republican Senator from Wisconsin, leader of the strong attack in the Senate on President Wilson's League of Nations covenant. Senator Lenroot intimated, in a recent address, that unless certain un-American aspects of the covenant were amended Congress might take the unprecedented action of passing a joint resolution summarily ending the war with Germany without a treaty.



THE NEW YORK TIMES

Throughout America Saint Patrick's Day was made the occasion this year of huge public demonstrations in favor of Ireland's independence. So violent has become the sentiment of some Irish protagonists that, at Newark, N. J., the green, white and orange banner of the Irish Republican Party was hoisted by the Mayor, side by side with the Stars and Stripes, over the portal of Newark's City Hall. In other cities similar demonstrations were made.

Bolshevism Rules In Hungary



Count Michael Karolyi, for years the foremost advocate of Hungarian liberty and the President of the Republic. Lack of food and funds, the anarchy resulting from the melting away of the army and the aggressiveness of violent agitators overthrew the Republic.

Only five months ago Hungarians were enthusiastically celebrating the formation of the Hungarian Republic and now Hungary has gone over to Bolshevism. According to reports from Budapest, following the occupation of various Hungarian centers by Allied troops endeavoring to keep order in the chaotic country, Count Michael Karolyi, Pres-

ident of the Hungarian Republic, has thrown up the sponge. He has turned over the government to a Socialist-Communist cabinet and issued a manifesto appealing to the proletariat of the world for justice and support. Under this government the proletariat rules in Hungary and will begin work to bring about communist-socialism.



The Royal Palace at Budapest, built by the Empress Maria Theresa. Under the Bolsheviks' proclamations the socialization of large estates, mines, great industries, banks

and transport lines is declared and an offer of complete solidarity and armed alliance with the Russian Soviet Government is made. This the Russian Soviet accepts.

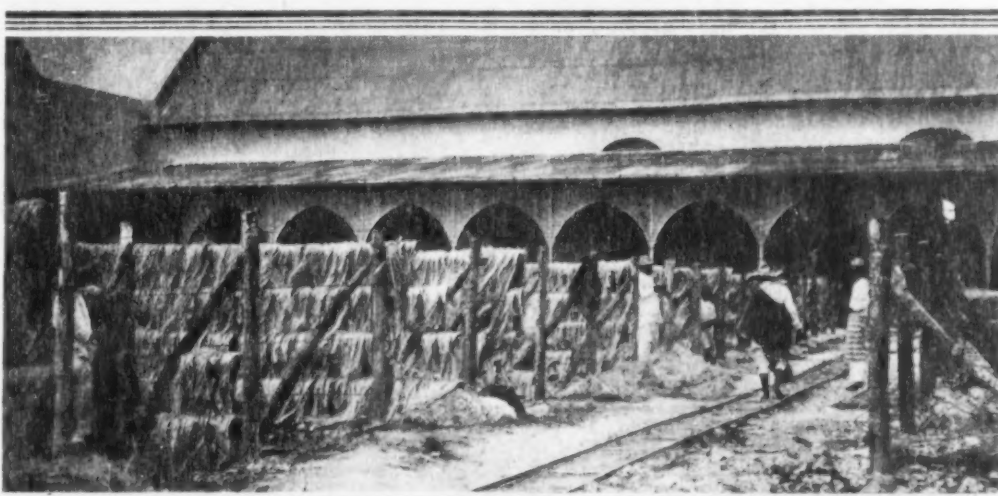
IF you would see for yourself the ripened fruit of Bolshevism, go to Yucatan. You can make the trip by steamship from New York in seven days—providing you can get a passport, which you probably can't—and comfortably, if you do not worry about what may happen to you after you arrive. Bolshevism has been in full swing there for nearly four years and has developed its logical results, politically, socially and economically.

The radical system had every advantage in this remote peninsula of Yucatan, cut off from the rest of the Mexican Republic by the almost impassable forests of the hinterland, and accessible easily only by sea routes through its two principal ports of Progreso and Campeche. The so-called Constitutional rulers were ardent Bolshevists themselves, and the outside world not only did not interfere, but also did not even know what was going on. It is only recently that information has been trickling out past Alvarado's vindictive censors to give us an inkling of the grim tragedy that has been enacted in once peaceful and happy Yucatan.

A little over five years ago I found Yucatan to be the most quiet and orderly spot in Mexico. Most other parts of the country had been convulsed by revolutions for several years, but Yucatan scarcely had been touched. The Indians in their characteristic white and striped cotton garments went serenely about their daily tasks—the production of henequen or sisal fiber. Yucatan is distinctly a one-crop land, and sisal is the only product that is exported in any quantity. At that time a stream of sisal bales flowed to the port of Progreso and a stream of gold flowed back—estimated at not less than \$20,000,000 a year.

The social system was feudal. Four hundred owners held all the henequen land. No foreigner—and all born outside the boundaries of the State were considered such—had been allowed to acquire henequen properties. The laborers were Indians, many of whom were born, lived all their lives and died on the same plantation. They were well paid, well fed, fat and smiling and seemed quite content with their simple lives. In contradiction to the lurid pen pictures of the "slaves in the henequen swamps" fabricated by sensational American writers, they looked to be about as happy a peasantry as the world could show.

Then came war. General Huerta, the legal president of Mexico, was driven into exile by Carranza, Villa and



Sisal fiber drying in the sun. It is extracted from the leaves by machines which crush the pulpy material and separate it from the white fibers which are frequently 30 inches long. The field workers are paid a fixed price per thousand for cutting the leaves.

Bolshevism's Riot of Ruin In Yucatan

By FRED J. SPLITSTONE



Yucatan has no silver money, even for small change. This ten centavo certificate is about the size of a subway ticket.



Even the constitutional government's printed assurance that the certificate is "national gold" does not maintain its face value.

Wilson, and Carranza set up his dictatorship in Mexico City. He appointed Eleuterio Avila military governor of Yucatan. Avila was a man of education and ability, but seemed to the Yucatecos intolerably harsh and cruel because he executed some six or eight gentlemen who did not approve of Carranza's interference with the internal affairs of the State. How much these simple people were to learn about the blessings of proletarian rule!

After Avila came "General" De los Santos, who could neither read nor write. His cruelty and oppression provoked a revolution, led by Ortiz Argumedo, which had the support of practically the entire population of the State. For a short time Yucatan was independent, but Mexico City coveted the spoils of the sisal industry, and sent General Salvador Alvarado to crush the new government. His 10,000 troops outnumbered the little army of Argumedo eight to one, and the result was inevitable.

This was in 1915. The doctrines of the I. W. W. had been planted in Mexico several years before—at least as early as 1914, as I know from observation—and the Mexican branch, the *Casa Obrero Mundial*, had become so strong that Carranza recognized it as "the unarmed army of the revolution."

Alvarado was a fanatical syndicalist. He boasted that he was going to show the capitalists what a government should be. Himself of the lowest extraction—he had

been the keeper of a little *cantina*, or saloon, in Sonora—his only military training came from a few years service in the *Rurales*, the mounted police of Mexico, in which he rose to be a corporal. Carranza made him a general. Such are the possibilities open to revolutionists!

The basic principle of government, as enunciated by Alvarado, was that all property—including women—belongs to the workers, and that they have the right to take it, using violence if necessary. On this foundation Alvarado built his model state. After conquering its defenders, murdering his opponents and confiscating their property and terrorizing the entire population, he reorganized the schools. The teachers of the old régime were replaced by anarchistic fanatics, many of whom were illiterate, but all of whom were well catechized in the incendiary doctrines of the *Casa Obrero Mundial*. He decreed that the schools should be co-educational, a system repugnant to Mexico's ideas of propriety, and made it obligatory not only that boys and girls should be taught in the same room but also that they should be seated in pairs, a boy and a girl to each seat. His teachers were required to give instruction in eugenics, which was done in such a coarse and vicious way that it amounted to systematic instruction in immorality. As a result the schools were soon hot-beds of scandal. Another official text was that all property—always including women—belonged to the masses.

Alvarado attacked the Church with fanatic violence. Not only were the clergy persecuted, exiled, and abused, but the church buildings were despoiled and destroyed. The cathedral at Merida was one of the most beautiful in Mexico. Alvarado's soldiers wrecked the interior and dragged the sacred images through the streets at the tails of their horses. Alvarado then decreed, as a mark of contempt, the erection of a public latrine at the Cathedral entrance.

The industrial life of the State was organized on a thoroughly Bolshevik basis. The workers were enrolled in the *Casa Obrero Mundial* and given red cards, for which they pay \$1.50 a month. These cards are their authority to work for employers who also have red cards. As most of the workers have red cards the employers who do not are strictly out of luck and are, one by one, forced to sell or lease their properties, which fall into the hands

Continued on page 498



Henequen, the plant that furnishes the binder twine used in harvesting our grain crops. It grows best among rocks. Cutting of the leaves begins six years after planting and continues for about ten years. The plant in the foreground is an old one.

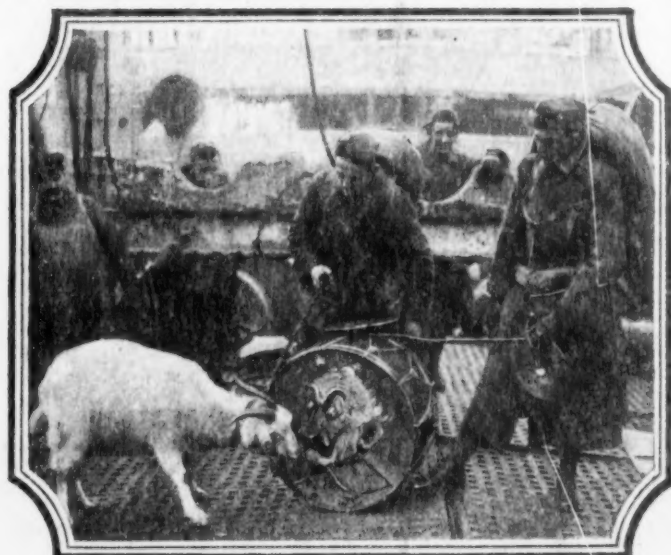


Henequen plantations are networked with light narrow gauge tracks to facilitate the handling of the crop. This vehicle is the passenger car on the San Ignacio hacienda. The native to the right is wearing the costume peculiar to the Indians of Yucatan.

Mascots and Pals in War



These six weeks' old British lion cubs captured in central Africa make good playfellows for a short time, but when they reach the age of three months they become extremely dangerous as the late overlord of Hunderland could testify if he would.



Even a goat enjoys licking the old kaiser. Billhelm, the mascot of the 173rd Aero Squadron, has a fondness for paint and he spent a great deal of his time on the trip from France trying to efface the highly artistic image of his namesake from the base drum of the 173rd.



A Boston Bull who is the faithful friend of one of our American aviators and his companion on trips in the air. He is known as the assistant aviator.



"Micky," the mascot on the Carolina which was sunk off the New Jersey coast by a submarine. He came into Atlantic City in a lifeboat.



The kitten went "over the top" with her soldier friends in the battle of the Montello and somehow or other escaped injury. When last heard from she was doing sentry duty on the Piave River.



Tabby's friend and protector will keep all dogs at a respectful distance. In spite of his small size the monkey is sufficiently agile to put to flight any canine who ventures to come worrying him or his protegee.



There's a lot more fun chasing 'possums than chasing Huns, and considerably less danger to the chaser. Judging from the "Where do we go from here?" expression on this animal's face he is ready to cry "Kamerad!"

Friends and Pets in Peace



Pierre belongs to the Moroccan shock troops. He has gone over the top with them but does not consider his day's duty done till he has put the company into good humor by doing a few stunts for their entertainment.



The rhinoceros, captured by troops in the central African campaign, was sent to the zoo in Johannesburg, and soon made friends with the keeper's daughter. The picture is a reminder of the famous limerick about the young lady from Niger.



This Austro-Hungarian war dog is suffering from "ear wig." The collar and ear covering is worn to prevent his scratching the affected organ.



"Muggins" has done his bit for king and country. He collected over \$2,000 during one Red Cross campaign in Victoria, B. C.



A new alliance was formed in the war zone. Miss Magpi and Mr. Pussy are here seen indulging in a quiet tea-a-tete to the music of crashing German shells while the colonel's orderly chaperoned the party.



The late Vernon Castle and his pal "Jeffrey." The photograph was taken two days before the fall in which Captain Castle was killed. Jeffrey was the Captain's companion on many flights.



This fox terrier deserted her war work to raise a family in a first-line trench. When the shells began to fall she lost no time in picking up her pups and retreating to the farthest corner of the dugout.

Gas Masks and Some Other Things



Types of gas masks used by Allied and German armies during the war. Sitting, left to right—1. German mask. 2. Russian mask. 3. Italian mask. 4. British mask for motor-truck drivers. 5. British airplane respirator. 6. Experimental mask with metal face-piece. Middle row—1. First emergency method used after initial attack in April, 1915. 2. British P. H. helmet used in 1915. 3. British "box respirator." 4. "M-2" mask, original French type used until spring of 1918. 5. French artillery mask. 6. French "A. R. S." mask, last type used by French. Top row—1. Original American ravy mask. 2. Final type. 3. American "box respirator," used by U. S. Army. 4. American "A. T." mask, all rubber mask. 5. American "K. T." mask, sewed fabric mask. 6. American "model 1919" mask, improved type ready for production when armistice was signed.



H. J. KURTZ

While the German delegates at Weimar are declaring in speeches meant for the world's ear that the question of Alsace and Lorraine *must and shall* remain open for eventual argument at the Peace Conference with German arguers present, and while they are declaring that Germany will demand on the basis of the famous fourteen points, the Gothic Almanac, the law of the changes of the moon, and upon every covenant, law, and axiom that ever has been conceived by man, or may be, that the "lost provinces" must and shall be returned to the Fatherland—in the meantime the Franco-ization of the provinces goes on through twenty-four hours of each and every day. There is a daily train going eastwards—headed for Germany—and it has few empty seats. Also the passengers possess no return tickets. Shops whose owners are not Alsations or Lorrainers of "before 1870" stock carry compulsory signs that they are German and that they are forbidden to the military. Practically all of the street signs have now been changed from the original German into French, and so have most of the other signs to be seen anywhere. One of the photographs above shows a shop front in Strasbourg taken immediately after the painter had descended from his ladder. He had changed "Brunner und Sohn," to "Brunner Fils." Many is the Karl who has become Charles—but perhaps the most extraordinary transformation was to be seen in Metz when Johann Wasser became Jean de l'Eau. Also the democratic medium of the movies is now employed in the process of education. It marked quite an event in the history of the cinema of the two provinces when one day all the movie houses were seen to be carrying the notice, "Today French program."

Aujourd'hui PROGRAMME FRANÇAIS



H. J. KURTZ

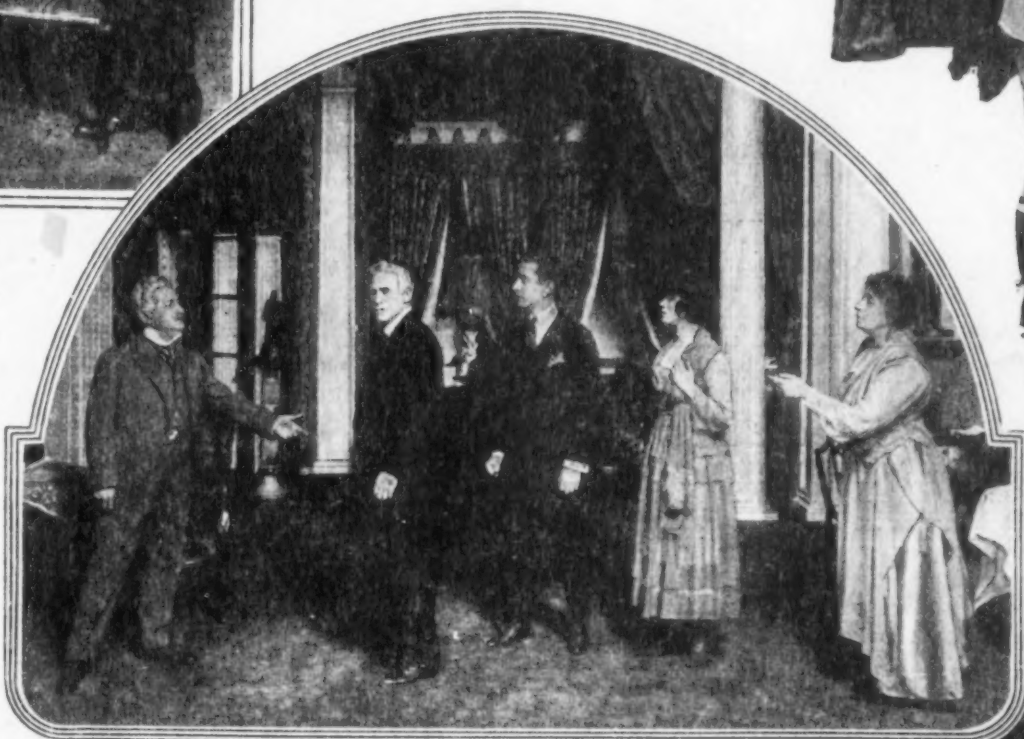
One of the intelligence experts of the personnel of the American Mission to Negotiate Peace has just returned from a sleuthing expedition through Germany, and the gist of his report is a startling record of the disintegration and breakdown of all moral standards. "The people are suffering the disillusion of defeat," is a part of the verbal report made, "and the present generation is ruined. The moral degeneration and degradation is complete. One of the most serious menaces to the establishment of permanent order is the huge number of sailors and soldiers who will not work. They are drawing eight marks a day from the government for doing nothing—and they will not demobilize themselves from this graft to go to work, and no government party at present in power or likely to be is strong enough to take this situation in hand. In Berlin alone there are 238,000 soldiers and sailors idling. The care of the families has been relegated to the mothers. The men wander." The photograph shows an everyday example of two sailors with supplies and loot on their backs wandering with no responsibility, but demanding that any government in power must preserve its responsibility toward them—in the shape of eight marks per day.

"Friendly Enemies"

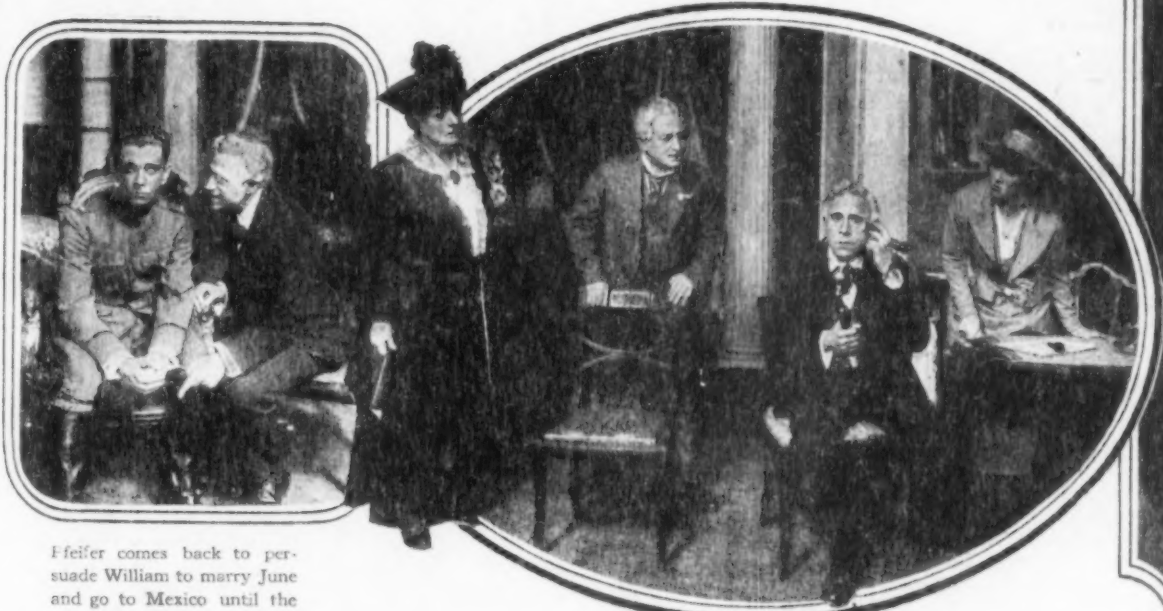
*Comedy Drama of Americanization
in Which Two German-
Born Citizens Bury the Hyphen
Now Being Presented at the
Hudson Theater, New York City*



Karl Pfeifer (Louis Mann), a German-American who reads, and believes only the news in the *German Herald*, furnishes money to an agent from the Wilhelmstrasse to turn public sentiment in favor of Germany. "If they talk of German outrage, we talk of German Kultur. If they talk of the German menace, we talk of the yellow peril and more."



Learning that his family and his lifelong friend, Henry Block (Sam Bernard), who is one hundred per cent. American, have helped his son in going into the army, Pfeifer indignantly leaves his home. "A house of traitors! I'll never enter it again."



Pfeifer comes back to persuade William to marry June and go to Mexico until the war is over. "I suppose you think I'm stubborn, huh? Like a mule, huh? But you know your father ain't bad. Maybe I've got a reason for my mules. I'm older than you—you give me credit for that?"

The spy telephones how he has spent the money Pfeifer gave him for propaganda. "I don't understand," gasped Pfeifer. "Good news, he says, and a ship is sunk, a transport with five thousand soldiers." "My God, not the *Titan*—not Willie's ship?"

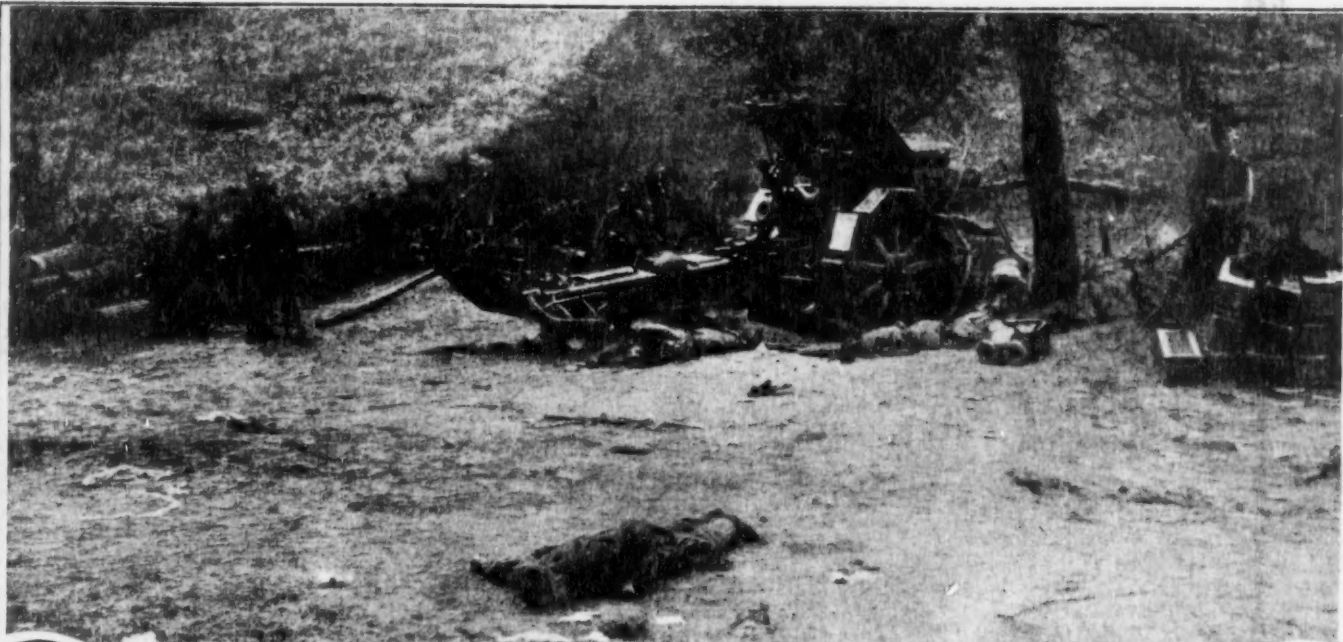


Pfeifer's son, William, who has without his father's knowledge joined the U. S. army, tells his fiancée that he must sail for France within twenty-four hours.



William, however, was saved and his father, convinced of Germany's savagery, joins Block in wearing the badge of America's secret service "Say, why didn't you arrest me?"

Russia's Vast Areas Know No Peace



Photographs by DONALD C. THOMPSON
Staff War Photographer in Russia

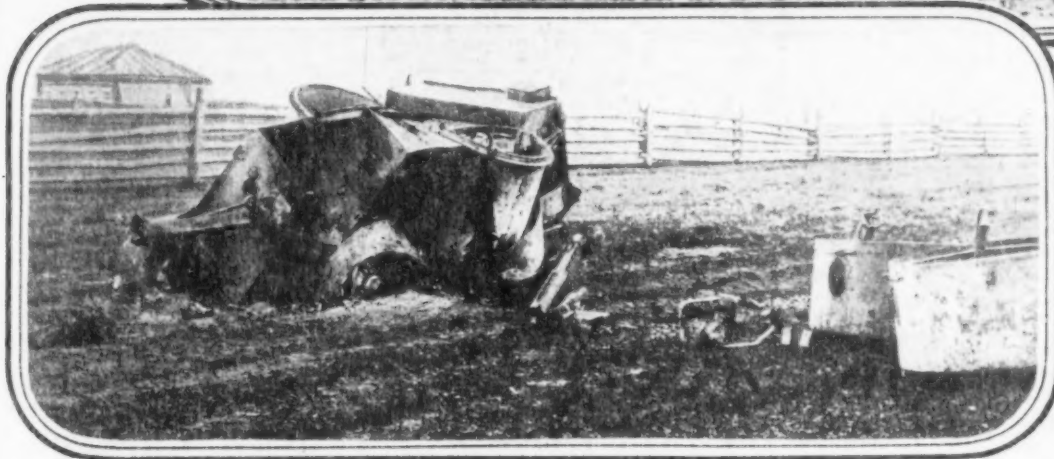
A Bolshevik gun position captured after the crew had been killed by attacking Czechs in southeastern Russia. The gun was well supplied with ammunition.



Russian trooper and his Siberian pony in a shell hole. These men have been reequipped and rearmed by the Omsk government and have regained a discipline similar to that in the French army. They have rendered a great service in holding Bolshevism in check in Siberia.



Heroes of the Russian forces being decorated by their general. Though decorations were done away with by the Bolshevik, the "new" Russian army awards them.



Bolsheviki killed in a battle with the Allied forces in Russia. Two companies of American railway troops have recently been sent to Murmansk to co-operate in holding the Siberian railroad.

The Bolsheviki made an attack on the Czechs with this armored car, which was eventually hit by a well-directed shot from a 3-inch Czech field gun, which reduced the car to a useless mass of junk.



The number of wrecked engines, passenger and freight cars from Vladivostok as far as the front resembles one continuous train wreck.



Russian priests about to bless the colors of the new Russian army at Omsk. The new army is largely composed of young men between 17 and 21 years of age.

Creel, Who Headed Our Propaganda

GEORGE CREEL, who, as head of the Committee on Public Information, organized and controlled the Administration's domestic and foreign propaganda, has returned to the United States, a private citizen, after spending several months in Paris in charge of the official press representatives to the Peace Conference. Mr. Creel is one of the few men who may be said

to have been "close" to President Wilson during the war and while he was not a cabinet member, he exercised far more influence and power than many members of the Cabinet. The Committee on Public Information was organized at the beginning of the war, and its demobilization began with the signing of the armistice. It was formed in the face of strong opposition, it lived and grew in spite of opposition and it folded up its tents like the famous Arabs and silently stole away when the war emergency was past. Despite the vast amount

of criticism directed at Mr. Creel in the past twenty months, even his opponents admit that he built up an intricate machine which performed manifold war duties and developed a campaign of American educational propaganda such as had not been dreamed of before the war. Mr. Creel is a newspaper man and special writer. He is also a militant writer. He was born in Missouri and now lives in Ossining, New York. He is forty-one years old and ends his war service unwounded and in good health despite the fact that he has been through more than one strenuous day on the Washington front.



He Has Seen the Wars of Fifty Years

FOR fifty years Frederic Villiers has been hurrying from battle front to battle front to build up with pencil and brush the panoramas that have thrilled the world. We are satiated with war now, but there was a time not so far back when military campaigns were just features of the news for most of us, and Frederic Villiers interpreted them in a most realistic and authentic manner in the great London illustrated weeklies. Between wars he attended countless coronations, jubilees and other world spectacles. During these fifty years he has seen virtually all of the world, much of it more than once. He has made hosts of friends and the medals and decorations awarded him in recognition of his work would cover a far larger canvas than he usually employs in his field work. Mr. Villiers is now sixty-seven years old. He did his first work in Paris in the strenuous days of 1870. Since then few campaigns and no wars have escaped him. Russian, Turk, Japanese, Chinese,

Continued on page 503



Two American Women at the Peace Conference

MISS ROSE SCHNEIDERMAN (left) and Miss Mary Anderson, who are representing the workingwomen of America at the Peace Conference. President Wilson suggested that one or two women should be appointed to attend the Conference, and the National Women's Trade Union League has appointed Miss Schneiderman, President of the New York League, and Miss Anderson, one of the directors of the National League, as delegates to confer with the commissioners in Paris.

In the letter which President Wilson sent to the League, he said: "I think it is very desirable that the women workers of the country should have at least one or two representatives in Paris, qualified to speak before the commissioners that are considering labor matters."

These two women will represent American women wage earners in the consideration of the international questions of child labor, night work for women, a shorter working day, sweated industry and other labor problems affecting women and children.

Holds 138 Jobs and Has No Secretary

AFTER the name of Frank W. Frueauff in the 1919 edition of the New York Directory of Directors is a list of 120 official positions he holds—more than any other man in the book. Since the book was published Mr. Frueauff has taken on 18 more jobs—making a total of 138 jobs, and he may have taken on more since this was started for press. Mr. Frueauff at 41 has wrought the miracle of running some 200 public utility properties scattered over 23 States in a way so that the total earnings of the utility and the associated oil companies he operates will exceed \$85,000,000 this year. Mr. Frueauff is the "& Company" of Henry L. Doherty & Company, being Mr. Doherty's only partner in the banking, public utility and oil business directed from Wall Street, New York.

Like Mr. Doherty, he started out in life as a newsboy. Mr. Doherty began in Columbus, O., and Mr. Frueauff in Leadville, Colo., and their trails crossed in Denver,

Continued on page 503



An American Consul with a War Record

B. HARVEY CARROLL, American Consul at Venice during the greater part of the war, not only holds a warm place in the affections of the thousands of Americans he aided in the war, but also because of his splendid work in assisting Italian refugees, and in carrying out his duties he did much to cement the warm friendship which the Italians have for the United States. During the airplane raids in Venice and before the Red Cross was organized there, he took charge of the American supplies, and with the aid of his wife and a depleted staff distributed them to the needy. He hails from Texas, and has good American blood in his veins, as was shown by his eagerness to go to the front and see for himself the Italians defending historic Venice. Mr. Carroll was given the highest Italian decoration for his services during the war, and was also presented with the Flag of San Marcos at Venice, an honor seldom conferred upon any foreign representative.

The officers and band of the American regiment that arrived in Italy before the last defensive will never forget the good time he gave them in Venice.

In considering the work of Mr. Carroll and other American consuls who spend their own money and sacrifice their resources throughout their lives in work which, while not strictly official, is nevertheless necessary, one wonders when the United States will provide a consular pension system which will protect its most conscientious representatives.



He Spent Three Billions in Nine Months

BRICADIER-GENERAL HERBERT M. LORD, U. S. A., is called the biggest spender in the world. As Monitor of Finance of the U. S. Army he handles a payroll which in the past nine months has totaled over \$3,000,000,000.

General Lord is a native of Maine, and entered the regular army after his service in the Spanish-American war, where he made a record for efficiency in the quartermaster's department.

While the payment of the overseas troops was in charge of officers under General Pershing's direct control, General Lord's department was responsible for the despatching of the monthly payroll which averaged \$40,000,000 for every million men abroad.

The adoption of the individual pay-card system, devised by General Lord, under which each soldier carries his own record with him, making it unnecessary to await the receipt of his military record, greatly facilitated the payment of troops in the camps in this country and abroad.



Lawrence W. Davis running a farm tractor on his Porto Rican plantation.

A New Life for Old Soldiers

By ROBERT BARTON

A CRIPPLED man is a cripple, only if he is willing to become one." Nine years ago Lawrence W. Davis discovered this great truth for himself, and today he is engaged with the Fourteenth Division American Red Cross in proving it to the men who are coming back from overseas with an arm or a leg gone. In 1909 an accident necessitated the amputation of Mr. Davis's left arm below the shoulder. His wife came to him in the hospital soon after, and found him dressed as usual.

"Who dressed you?" she asked.

"I did," he replied. From the moment he was able to leave the hospital bed he began a course of self-education which has rendered him today as efficient with his one arm as the average man is with both. He wore an artificial arm just twice, yet so natural is his every act that the empty sleeve escapes notice. It is to this same point of self-sufficiency that he is now guiding wounded soldiers.

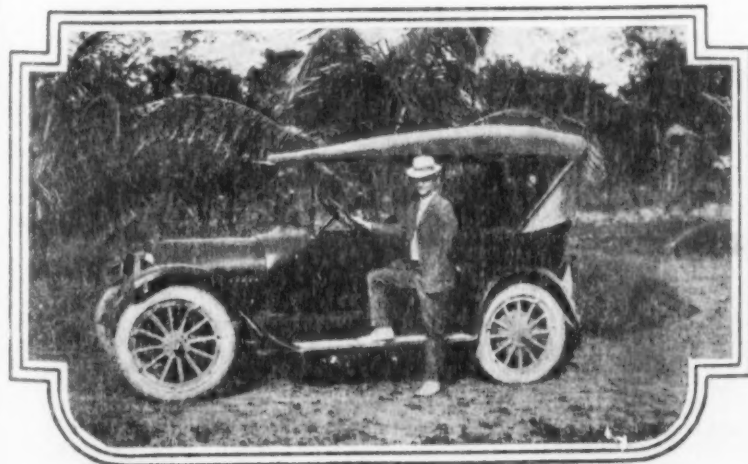
The number of wounded men in the A. E. F. reported up to the middle of March was 191,400. An exact figure is not available as to how large a percentage of these men have suffered the loss of a limb, but the number is a large one, running into thousands. Before these men lie the two prospects of closing the chapters of their usefulness and settling down to a disagreeable laziness of depending on others for their wants, or of making of themselves better citizens, self-reliant, trained, and, above all, happy in their competence which will in itself be a triumph over the obstacle of a missing limb.

The magnitude of this opportunity for rehabilitation appealed to Mr. Davis, who for the past seven years has been raising grape-fruit and pineapples on his Porto Rican plantation. His empty sleeve barred him from the army, but his skill with his other arm interested the head of the Red Cross in Porto Rico. The day after he volunteered, a cable came from Washington, saying, "Send Davis by next ship. Exactly the man needed." Arriving in Washington he went at once to the Walter Reed Hospital, filled with returned soldiers and, introduced by the common tie of a lost arm, he began his work among the men who must learn to accommodate themselves to a new mode of living.

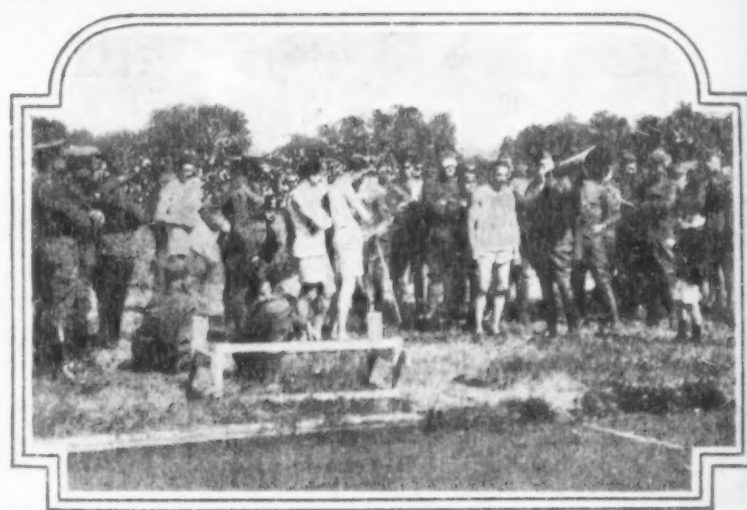
"I wore out a necktie a day," he said, showing them how to tie a necktie with one hand. Shoestrings, too, look difficult for a one armed-job until you've learned how simple it really is.

To show how easily an automobile can be driven with one hand, he loaded a touring car full of soldiers each with only one arm, and took them for a fifty-mile joy ride through the Maryland country. By example, repeated a hundred times a day, he has taught men there in the hospital to do the innumerable little things that fill the average day, but which each present a problem to the man who must learn a new way of doing them. More than the benefit of his knowledge, his influence among the men is of inestimable value, for their interest is in deeper things than

Continued on page 496



Mr. Davis drives an automobile as well with one arm as most people do with two.



Introducing a few world's record holders at an Inter-Allied athletic meet.

The Doughboys' Great Olympic

By E. A. GOEWEY

THE greatest Olympic in the world's history—a series of games and contests to qualify for which there probably will be fully one million contestants—will take place in France in the early part of June under the direct supervision of the officers of the American Expeditionary Forces. These Olympic games of 1919 probably will extend over a period of three weeks. In the first several days the program will be devoted to elimination tests, and the settling of the championships among the American soldiers. The schedule for the latter half of the contests calls for a series of games and events between the champions from the United States and those representing the nations with which the Americans battled against the Teutons; and these struggles will determine the inter-allied championships.

As most of the fans will recollect, an Olympic was scheduled to take place in Berlin something more than two years ago, but the war terminated any possibility of staging that event. However, almost immediately after the armistice was signed, there was considerable talk "over there" of holding a great series of contests in France with the leading athletes of the Allies as participants, and the suggestion found almost instant and universal favor, particularly with the official heads of the several armies. Obviously, this was because such contests would serve to keep the men interested in sports and clean living during a period in which idleness would be their worst enemy, and because, by maintaining physical fitness all along the line, there would be but little question concerning the continued morale of the troops.

The first official request for the holding of an Inter-Allied Olympic was contained in a letter from E. C. Carter, head of the Y. M. C. A. abroad to General Pershing. The latter accepted the suggestion promptly and among other things wrote: "We now are starting upon one of the most important periods which the A. E. F. have had to face. I am, therefore, most anxious to encourage in every way possible the athletic side of our work, both as a means of keeping the personnel wholesomely and enjoyably occupied in the periods not occupied with military duties, and as a means of keeping the men in the state of physical and mental fitness which is necessary for the morale which breeds contentment."

Following this up General Pershing held several meetings with those interested in promoting athletics among the men of the various armies and preliminary details for the Olympic were arranged. The French Government and the French army were the first, after the Americans, to approve of the plan and the representatives of other nations quickly followed suit. General Pershing personally sent a letter of invitation to the heads of the various armies inviting them to send contestants to the Olympic, and also directed a most thorough system of athletic preparation among the men of the American forces.

Ground for the great Pershing Stadium was broken about the first of March. The stadium is to be situated at Joinville, near Paris, and will have a seating capacity for twenty-two thousand persons and standing-room for an additional forty thousand.

Continued on page 496



A football game played in France by old college stars now in the A. E. F.

Enemy Propaganda in Public Schools

By DANIEL C. KNOWLTON

"TWO Towns Drop German." "Language eliminated from Schools of M— and S—." These headlines became so familiar during the war that they excited little if any comment from the public at large, but it was only after an agitation extending over weeks and months that our school boards set out to curtail the study of German or to eliminate it altogether. When action did take place it was accompanied in some instances by the burning of text-books whose titles savored too strongly of an admiration for the "Beast of Berlin" and his Potsdam gang.

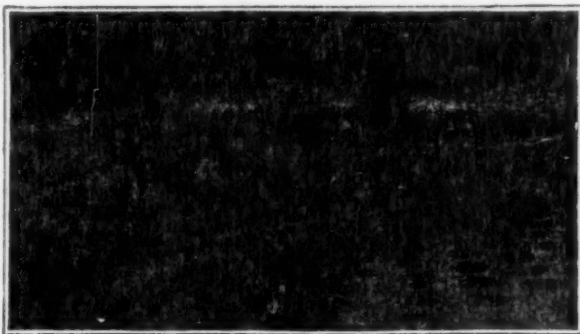
We had awakened to the fact that thousands of children in great sections of this country knew no other medium of instruction than the German tongue, and that they were imbibing a *Sprachgefühl* or instinct for the language and culture which was making them better Germans than it was Americans. We recognized, too, with a start, that we had been hypnotized by German cultural ideals and by German educational theories to the point where the very thought of German efficiency was paralyzing all our faculties and preventing us from putting forth our full strength as a nation.

We may well question the sweeping character of the changes which followed the turn in the tide. As we are bound to resume relations with the German people, can we afford to be ignorant of a hundred millions and more of people who have been admitted, even by their enemies, to be among the most active and energetic representatives of the human race? The old Greek motto, "Know thyself," might well be supplemented in the era that is dawning with a "Know the Other Fellow"; and what better medium than through his language and culture.

Only gradually has America come to realize that the energy and tenacity that gave vitality to the German arms emanated in no small measure from the German schoolroom and could be traced directly to Germany's schoolmasters; that her school-houses and universities had long been the training-ground for that great test of *Deutschthum* and *Kultur* which was ushered in with the long-expected "Tag." Nor was this great source of her natural strength forgotten when that day dawned.

Not many months after the war broke out a German professor published a booklet, showing just how the various subjects taught in the public schools, ranging all the way from English to history, could be made to serve their purpose in wresting victory from her foes. In pointing out how the lessons of history might serve this purpose, the author rather significantly emphasized the importance of cultivating a better understanding of their ally, Austria. He even went so far as to call attention to all dates ending in '14, seeking by this means to impress upon the youthful mind the great fact of 1914.

The American public has been slow, in comparison, to recognize the latent power for good or ill in our public school system, or to realize its effect in giving form and



The wolf-holes before Alesia, constructed by Caesar (above), and the wolf-holes near Xpres, built by the Germans in 1914. Illustrations from a recent edition of Caesar's Commentaries.

vigor to the ideas accepted by our citizens. Surely no one could accuse our Government authorities of a sinister purpose, instilled by the teacher, to dominate the world and to force upon it our particular *Kultur*. This is just what education, and especially that branch of it represented by the *Volksschule*, or public schools of Germany, sought to do for the Kaiser, ably abetted and supported by her universities and other institutions of learning.

It is what we carry away from the school as the subconscious, almost as an unconscious, influence, that is often the most potent factor in shaping our ideas and in perpetuating our likes and dislikes. These in turn determine largely our relation to the great questions of the hour. It is in just this very realm that we are brought face to face with a form of Kaiserism which still exerts its baneful influence; and nowhere more powerfully than in the product of our public schools. The fault lies in large measure with the text-books. Let us face the situation frankly. We will use but a single illustration.

What were your impressions as a lad, with perhaps but a smattering of schooling which you carried away from that little red schoolhouse on the hill, as to our relations with England in connection with the American Revolution? Did you not always think of the red-coated Britisher as an enemy, to be labeled as one at every turn in the road? Did you not experience a sense of satisfaction over the "licking" we gave him in the War of 1812? And when you came to that great crisis in our history, the Civil War, were you not almost ashamed of Lincoln for not accepting Seward's views of the seizure of Mason and Sidel? Did you not in your heart agree with him that we had "whipped" England once and could do it again? What did a few enemies more or less matter? And when Cleveland "twisted the lion's tail," did you not exult that we had shown the "Britisher" his place? Granting that in each of these cases England placed herself clearly in the wrong, were you at all inclined to look for extenuating circumstances? Whatever the facts that impressed themselves upon you, there remained in your mind primarily, as the result of your study, an attitude of hostility toward everything British. Of the struggles of liberty-loving Englishmen at home and abroad in the days of George III you heard nothing. As to that array of giants championing America's cause in the mother country, your text-book was silent! The small mean souls rather strut across the stage, the Grenvilles and the Townsends, and these were accepted as the true measure of the Englishman of the time.

It is a well-known fact—admitted we fear somewhat late to redeem the situation—that black as we may paint England's past, we have not had the whole truth, nor have we placed our emphasis other than upon those deeds which tended to strengthen that tradition of enmity toward our British cousins which was Continued on page 494

IN "Life on the Mississippi" Mark Twain gives this picturesque description of one sort of a boss:

"Here, now, start that gang plank for'ard! Lively, now! What're you about? Snatch it! Snatch it! There! there! Aft again! aft again! Don't you hear me? Dash it to dash! Are you going to sleep over it! Vast heaving! Vast heaving, I tell you! Going to heave it clear astern? WHERE're you going with that barrel? For'ard with it fore I make you swallow it, you dash-dash-dash-dashed split between a tired mud-turtle and a crippled hearse-horse!"

In my boyhood days when I read that as a sample of a steamboat mate's oratory I thought it was merely some of the famous pilot's witticism, but later in life I've met with bosses who talked to human beings in terms which proved that Mark Twain's description was no exaggeration.

It is given to few men to control wisely. Most of those in authority seem disposed to show it. The country constable likes to wear the biggest star he can get hold of, and to order the crowd back the day of the parade.

The noisy boss may get the work done, but he doesn't win the confidence and respect of his men. They don't like to be bawled out among their fellows, even when they have made an error. Some dignity-seeking men are prone to let the world know they are running things.

One of the most effective superintendents I ever saw was the quietest and most modest man about the shop. He decided questions promptly, in a low but easily understood voice, in a few words, and then stopped. During business hours he never let any one speak to him unnecessarily. He occupied a small table over in one corner of the large workroom, and a visitor to the shop would never know he was there. Yet the power and direction of a hundred machines and twice as many workers emanated from that quiet corner, and the man writing there knew what was going on in every part of the big room.

One day I saw him walk over to a lad who had seemed to be getting along indifferently well at his work. He thoughtfully studied the boy, but said nothing till

Fussy Bosses and Others

By EDGAR WHITE

the end of the day. Then he called the boy to him.

"Why are you working here?" he asked.

"Because I need the money," replied the boy.

"Anything else?"

"Why—no. What else could there be?"

"If you don't know I could never explain. You're fired. I want men who work for something beside wages."

In that shop every man who stayed felt an interest in the output, and was working toward a higher position. The tares were carefully weeded out. There was no friction, no hard words between the superintendent and men, but all came under that inexorable law which demanded steady improvement. Good men gladly accepted the conditions; the drones declared it harsh. The management had selected a quiet, unobtrusive man as superintendent, believing such a character best suited to secure the efficiency aimed at. The workman must think as well as the men over him, and if his mental processes are disturbed by a noisy boss he can't make the progress a man should make under normal conditions.

The indifferent boss is as bad as the noisy boss. Men like to feel they are appreciated by those for whom they work. If they are not they will soon lose interest. I know of a case where men quit and took other jobs because the man they were working for never spoke to them.

"I worked as hard as I could to please him, even coming back after supper to get the work out, and he never said a word about it," remarked one of the men.

"Well," replied the boss when he heard, "I paid them for what they did. What more do they want?"

Perhaps there are some establishments where the exigencies of the service do not permit of friendly exchanges between workmen and employer, but in the great majority of cases there is a way of letting the workers know

might ask more wages is imperilling the reputation of his establishment. For I don't believe the man or woman lives who will continue in loyal and steadfast service of any person who refuses a manifestation of appreciation for fear of a demand for an advance. The laborer is worthy of his hire, and when he does his duty to the full it isn't going to hurt the boss to tell him so. Goodness knows, kind words are rare enough in this rough-and-tumble old world, and if the sincere worker doesn't get them, he can't help feeling resentful.

The ideal workshop is a great family, with all pulling in the same direction, eager to build up the concern and make it tower above others of its kind. This situation can only be reached by an amicable understanding between employer and employee, and that understanding is arrived at by making conditions pleasant and by showing consideration as well as by the wage paid. Money is not everything. Its power becomes less as you increase the worker's interest in his job by fair treatment, a just consideration of his grievances and by giving him at all times respectful consideration. This may sound Utopian, but they are the words of experience. The further the boss, employer, superintendent or whatever you call him gets away from his working people the more serious does the wage situation become.

"If he won't speak to me, if he isn't going to show me any consideration, then he's got to pay me more money."

Lack of sympathy breeds resentment, and rarely do employing officers appreciate its ill effects. People who toil are not proud to be under a "soulless corporation." They prefer to know the men for whom they work, and that those men should know and take an interest in them. They yearn for a flesh-and-blood contact.

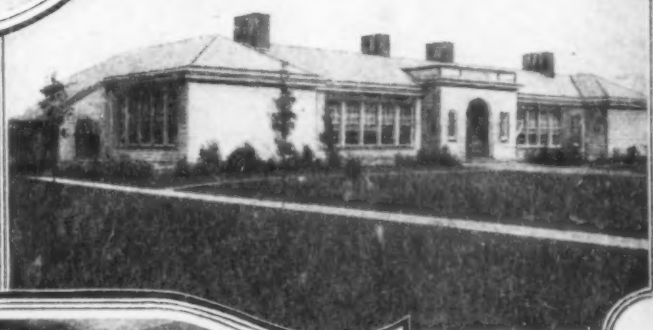
It is within the power of a business concern to inspire devotion in its employees the same as a considerate officer develops the affection of his soldiers. Once the way is found and followed prosperity and good results will come.

if their service is satisfactory, and the employer who withholds just recognition from the selfish fear that his men

Many Kinds of Schools for Many Kinds of Students



Up within the Arctic circle they have schoolhouses and American flags as well as Eskimos and snow. This group of Alaskan Eskimo children is getting an outdoor lesson in patriotism.



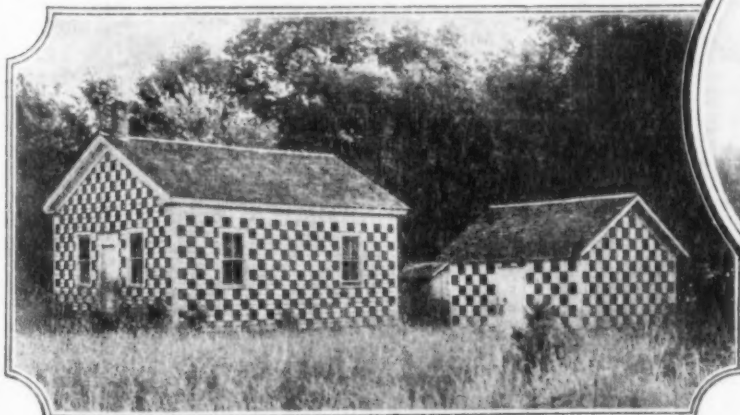
A model one-story schoolhouse which has come into fashion during the past five years on the basis of minimum cost and peril and maximum education. On the Pacific Coast and in the Western States schoolhouses similar to this have been built in great numbers. This school is in Rosemont, Pa.



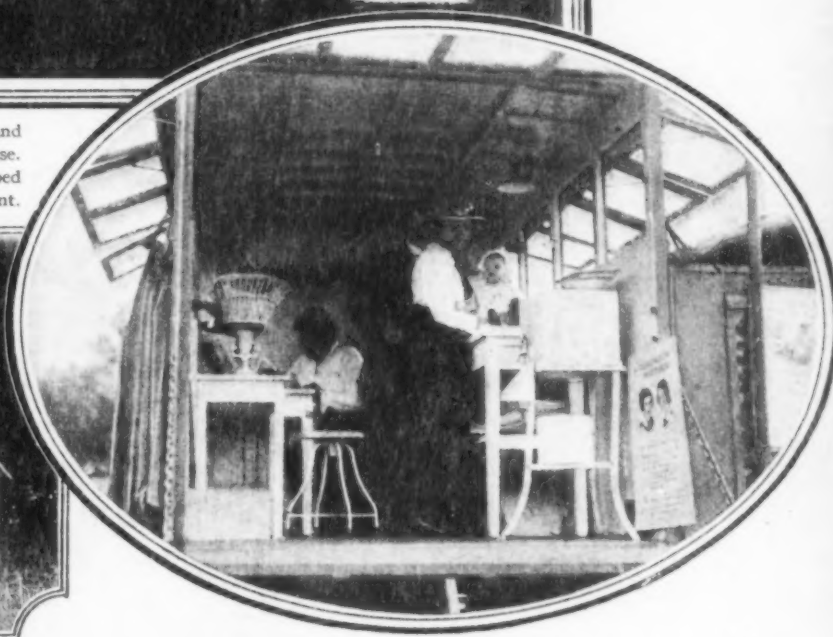
Making 200,000 boys into a vast army of sharpshooters in New York City. By the use of the machine shown here the "shots" are recorded on a target at the extreme right.



Something new in the way of school buildings is the school on wheels at Hollow Rock Junction, Tenn. Hollow Rock Junction is a railroad center on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, and most of the inhabitants are railway employees and their families. For a long time these people were without a schoolhouse. Finally the management of the railroad sent a passenger coach fully equipped with all conveniences of the modern school building to the little settlement.



The famous "checkered" schoolhouse near Ashville, N. Y. Even the woodshed is checkered. The school was so painted when one faction wished it a light color and one a dark. A compromise resulted in this effect.



The Cleveland, O., children's year special used by the city as a field school for the education of parents in the care of babies and small children. The automobile is a complete field laboratory for the work which has accomplished much good.

Start A

Why Be Satisfied With **Near** Power, **Near** Vitality, **Near** Energy, **Near** Health, **Near** Courage, **Near** Ambition and **Near** Freedom. Revolutionize Yourself—start a revolution!!

Why Take Less Than Your Full Share?

Conscious Evolution can easily and quickly demonstrate to you that you are only half as dynamic, vital, brave, authoritative, forceful, dominant, self-reliant, daring, courageous, progressive, masterful, aroused, powerful and creative as you easily may become, through higher personal evolution. ■ ■ ■ ■ ■

Thousands are Secretly Revolutionizing!

Everywhere throughout the land, men and women in every walk of life, are secretly and thoroughly revolutionizing and advancing themselves in life, happiness, joy and power. Why not you? Why not succeed and enjoy yourself as others succeed and enjoy themselves, who are more alive and have super-energy, super-health, super-vitality and super-power of every character, through higher evolution.

Why Live An Inferior Life?

Whether you are a business man, a laborer, doctor, lawyer, banker, financier, mechanic, soldier, sailor, philosopher or scientist, higher evolution is quickly yours—through Conscious Evolution.

Gain Supremacy!

Conscious Evolution offers a new era for you. Will you continue to live in the old and failure condition, or will you enter into the new life—the better life—the superior life—the pleasurable life—the joyous life—the successful life and the supreme life? WHY MISS THE SUPER-PLEASURES OF LIFE?

Daily Results

Gain Power in Thirty Seconds—Half a Minute!

Give Conscious Evolution a fair trial of 30 seconds—half a minute—and you will become personally conscious of the new life and higher energy and vitality, of which you can have a super-abundance as you desire.

"Conscious Evolution has taken away that tired, lazy feeling and replaced it with a feeling of energy—a feeling to do something and to take an interest in doing it. Truly Conscious Evolution is a wonderful discovery. My experience with it enables me to say that it is all that is claimed for it and more."

"Conscious Evolution made me feel twenty-five years younger. I can run up and down stairs, and walk six or seven miles at any time. I rest and digest as I did in my youth. I have no worry, and I feel happy. My arms and legs are getting strong, and I thank your System for it all. I have got along so well. I constantly think of going into the shipyard, to see what I can do. I want to stir around at something, even though I am eighty-three years of age. Conscious Evolution is bringing me back to life. Conscious Evolution is bringing me back to youth. And I thank you, Mr. Swoboda."

"I had a nervous breakdown not long ago. I am writing now to tell you that I am improving rapidly, and words cannot express my thankfulness that the 'Lord directed me to Conscious Evolution.' I am indeed a new creature. My nerves are steadier than they have been for several years. My bowels are moving regularly each morning, and that alone is worth more than one can estimate. I have a feeling of desiring to do any and all things. My color is much better. My mind and heart echo the testimonials I have read."

"I am working outside hauling stools and poles. Conscious Evolution is all that you claim and more. Conscious Evolution is helping me, in spite of the fact that I am up early and working hard all day, driving a team and feeding the horses and living with a husband."

"I have no more indigestion and have no more diarrhoea. I have gained fourteen pounds in weight. The night sweats which I had for four months have quit entirely. My nervousness is all gone, and thus you see Conscious Evolution has done me more good than all the medicine ever taken. I thank you many times for the benefit your system has given me."

"My physician advised me that one of his patients was so greatly benefited by Conscious Evolution, that it was a surprise to my doctor as well as to others who knew of the case of high blood pressure of this patient. This patient took your system without the knowledge of his physicians, and the result was so extraordinary and unusual in the case of reducing high blood pressure acquired through hardening of the arteries, that the physicians finally prevailed on him to tell through what agency the unusual thing occurred, and then, and not until then, did your patient disclose to my doctor and to others that he had been reducing his blood pressure and restoring himself to full power of life through Conscious Evolution."

"I feel absolutely convinced that Conscious Evolution is everything you claim and more. I have always been interested in self-promotion, and in my college days was most successful as an athlete. My health before trying Conscious Evolution was good, but my feeling of vigor has improved to such an extent through Conscious Evolution that I look upon my condition and wonder why I was satisfied. I shall continue interested in Conscious Evolution always."

"Your system is direct, simple, scientific, effective, and makes one feel so invigorated. As an athlete and as a physician, I endorse Conscious Evolution unreservedly. It is, and more, what is claimed for it."

"Conscious Evolution has given me surprising results. I expected good results but I am surprised."

Revolution

More Daily Results

"Never before have I felt so full of energy and in such excellent condition as at present. I just enjoy living every minute, and even though I have worked unusually hard, there being a great deal of overtime work, I am not in the least tired, whereas formerly ordinary work exhausted me."

"I noticed a decided change for the better immediately, which has increased each week. I realize from day to day new benefits. Prior to this course, in reality, since I was a child, my health was not strong, and I was continually taking medicine. Had I known of this course sooner, would have tried it. It has been said that curiosity killed the cat, but it has benefited me, for curiosity led me to Conscious Evolution. I have already recommended your system to several of my friends."

"I can honestly say that the benefits I have received from Conscious Evolution cannot be measured by any payment of money, and I can say unhesitatingly that your system far exceeded my fondest hopes."

"I could see the tremendous reality and possibilities of Conscious Evolution in less than half a minute's direction of my energies into creative channels."

"Conscious Evolution has changed me from an invalid into a tireless human machine."

"I would not consider trading the benefits I have received from Conscious Evolution for gold."

"As a student of physiology and histology, I at once recognized the feasibility of Conscious Evolution."

"Ten seconds from the time I started Conscious Evolution, I felt myself more alive and energetic."

"I have used *Conscious Evolution* for a few weeks, and I find myself marvelously improved in both body and mind. *Conscious Evolution* is wonderful and the world will be brighter when men and women everywhere grasp it."

"My doctor has been quite interested in my results. Today I went to his office for a personal examination. It is my practice to have my physician examine me once a year. The doctor said he would not have thought me susceptible of so much development and improvement and reiterated, 'It is wonderful. Does not seem possible, etc.' He was highly impressed and you could not expect him to be more favorably so."

"I became aware of the beneficial power of Conscious Evolution at the end of the first ten seconds."

"What more can I say except to express my appreciation of your method and sincere thanks for your interest and cooperation. What more can one want for so little? What more does one get in this world?"

"Conscious Evolution has done all for me that you promised and I am simply radiating good health. I can hardly believe it myself, it has made such a great change in me. I am in better condition than I have been for twenty years and am chock full of energy and ambition. Tasks that were a burden to me in the past are now easy and a pleasure. I have no money to burn or throw to the birds, but if you were to offer me one thousand dollars in good hard cash and put me back where I was before be-

gunning your system, I would say, 'Nothing doing.' I enjoy the work you have mapped out for me and am impatient to get at it."

"I SHALL BE SIXTY-SIX YEARS OLD NEXT AUGUST and if you were to see me right now you would say forty, and, as a fact, I am better strong, more energetic than the average man at forty. I have got you and your desire to thank for the help and I want to thank you from the very bottom of a grateful heart for what you have done for me. I am a man now in every sense of the word, whereas I was only a fraction of a man and rather a small fraction before profiting through Conscious Evolution."

"The strangest part of it all is that my hearing is greatly improved. The muscles of my shoulders, back and abdomen are immense, and I have forgotten that I have a liver, kidneys, heart, or any other organs, except my stomach which makes a loud

"When I tell some of my friends how quickly I was benefited by Conscious Evolution, they do not believe me. They think I exaggerate."

"One year ago I was an old man at forty; today I am a youth at forty-one."

"Your system makes me feel like a different person. Every one whom I have ever met who has tried it out has the same thing to say about it. Was talking to a man

"Conscious Evolution sent a message of energy, health and power through me in today whose wife is a Swoboda enthusiast."

"I feel very much better. You did me more good in three weeks than four doctors

"Your course has been of great benefit to me. I am able to do a great deal more work with less fatigue. My pleasures are also increased; all work seems a pleasure

"When your first letter of instructions reached me I was tired and blue. I read it and saw the 'light.' My blues disappeared. I used my energies for about ten seconds, and my tiredness left me. Conscious Evolution is increasing my every power of mind and body as I wish and

"I indeed realize what physiological gladness means. My sensation of physical enjoyment is wonderful. It seems too good to be true. It is something as I felt when I took my first trip to the Bermudas, where nature has combined the blending of dainty coloring so exquisite that nothing short of fairyland can describe it. This is how Conscious Evolution causes me to feel."

These Amazing Books Are For You

SWOBODA has published for distribution two remarkable books which explain his system of Conscious Evolution and what it has already done. Write for these books—not because Conscious Evolution has meant so much to 262,000 other men and women, not because there is scarcely a prominent family in the

country that hasn't at least one member a pupil of Swoboda, but because they contain valuable ideas for you. Conscious Evolution is being personally used by many of the most prominent physicians, and such men as Woodrow Wilson, Charles E. Hughes, the Rockefellers, the Vanderbilts, the Goulds, the Huntingtons, the Cudahys, the Armours, the Swifts and McAdoods for advancing themselves in energy, health, vitality and power of personality.

Write for these books because they mean so much to YOU in multiplied living power, earning power and personal power. They are filled from cover to cover with the vital facts about yourself and how you can acquire the degree of power in body and mind that you so consciously or unconsciously desire. They explain the dangers of excessive deep breathing, excessive exercise and excessive muscular development.

CONSCIOUS EVOLUTION and THE SCIENCE OF LIFE show how to double or even treble your power of mind and body; not by tedious, prolonged study, but by a process of energization which raises the very level of your life and mental power.

CONSCIOUS EVOLUTION and THE SCIENCE OF LIFE supply the key to dominant personal power, dominant business power, dominant success power, dominant mental power and dominant will power. They show how to change your aimless and fruitless life and attitudes into ambition, inspiration, enthusiasm and the higher success.

These books show how to amazingly increase your power of will and personality, as well as your power of body for every action, for every purpose and process.

Conscious Evolution is a new science, and no one can afford not to know at least the simple facts about it. These facts show how Conscious Evolution overcomes weak will, poor health, feebleness of mind and body.

They show how to overcome the inferior, pleasureless, feeble and unsatisfactory life, by giving the means to the successful, superior and abundant life.

Conscious Evolution also shows how to arrest the aging of the body, and how to remain young, energetic, vigorous and active all the days of life.

Even if you gain but one idea or the realization of but one principle of life through CONSCIOUS EVOLUTION and THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, these books will be

Just write your name and address on this page, tear it out and mail it to Swoboda, or draw a ring around your name on your letterhead, or merely send a postal, giving your name and address. Do it today. This is your opportunity! Now is your turn! This is your day! This is your hour! Write NOW.

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Please send me your copyrighted books, "Conscious Evolution"
and "The Science of Life."

Name _____ Address _____
City _____ State _____



Pat Hennessey of the Prest-O-Lite Clan

Pat Has Seen Hundreds of Stalled Cars Block the Traffic

AND when HE holds up his right mit, the only moving thing that doesn't halt is the sun.

As you can guess, Pat is one ace-high authority on blockades and their causes.

"The trouble-maker in front of these blockades," says Pat, "is nine times out of ten a bum battery, or just as likely, the owner of a bum battery, who is trying to keep it running on a guess.

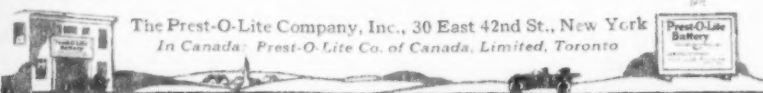
"They sure are my pet peeves—bum batteries.

"That's why I always say for a car owner who wants to side-step trouble, the one best bet is a real 'he' battery—built for us auto folks who don't know anything about the secrets of a battery's insides.

"A PREST-O-LITE? Sure! I've got one myself, in my own little car, 'cause I know it's one battery that'll stick to its job of spinning the engine and feeding the headlights.

"Like all regular Prest-O-Lite owners, I never give the care of the little black box of power a single thought—all that recharging and distilled water business I leave to the Prest-O-Lite Service Station down the street."

There is a Prest-O-Lite Service Station near you. Write us for the name and address.



The Oldest Service to Automobile Owners in America

Look for the name Prest-O-Lite on Service Station signs everywhere

Watching the Nation's Business

LESLIE'S WEEKLY Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Advertising Bolshevism

THE Government is the chief agent today in spreading Bolshevism. The anarchists for years have striven vainly to obtain the position which has now been presented to them. The Reds occupy the first page in the newspapers, and the doctrines which they have sought to disseminate are heralded abroad, or carried in the "Congressional Record" free of charge, and there is rejoicing in the ranks of the radicals. Emma Goldman, Berkman and their crew for years sought publicity for anarchistic propaganda, and scarcely could obtain a line in the newspapers. Today the Senate investigating committee airs the opinions of their fellow workers, and the accounts are served up with breakfast in millions of American homes. Senators make protests on the floor against the red-ink booklets that go through the mails, and they embody their seditious extracts in their speeches. The same night the "Congressional Record" is dispatched to every community in the country, carrying the Red doctrines done over in black ink. The Bolsheviks are delighted. Congress threatens to expel them from the country, but meanwhile it spreads the seeds of revolution in places where they never reached before. There is a growing alarm among the Administration leaders at the results of the Bolshevik publicity, and several conservative advisers of President Wilson are urging that the lid be dropped to smother Bolshevism in silence. The factor of safety in the present situation lies in the hope that the American people will get an overdose of Bolshevism that will act like any other excess supply of poison.

Casualty Costs

The metropolis of America, with its closely packed buildings and teeming millions of inhabitants, its myriad industries and seething activities, is one of the modern wonders. Yet if every man, woman and child in New York were swept from the earth, and some gigantic cataclysm similarly visited Philadelphia as well, the total number of souls sent to the Great Beyond would be 67,000 less than the number of men killed in the world war. 7,354,000 men died in battle, or from wounds received in action. Russia alone paid the price of 1,700,000 men, more than the total number of inhabitants in States such as Washington or South Carolina. German soldiers equal to the entire population of Berlin perished, and the Austrians sacrificed as many as there were inhabitants in Budapest. Germany's death list of 1,600,000 men is approximately 100,000 more than the total population of Philadelphia. France in her fight for freedom lost as many men as there are inhabitants in the State of Maryland. Italy's death list would have populated the State of Utah; Great Britain, with 706,700 deaths, in effect wiped out the population of Manchester. The casualties of the United States in the world war were the smallest of any great nation, totaling 50,000 deaths, or about the population of Springfield, Ill., while the total list of killed, wounded, missing and prisoners reached 240,197, about one-half the number of people in Montana.

A Hero of the Movies

What are William G. McAdoo's chances for the Presidency after three months in private life? When the versatile Cabinet officer ceased managing his half a dozen departments he was the central figure in the United States, after President Wilson. Now his name is scarcely mentioned, except in connection with his new motion picture corporation. The test of a man's greatness lies in his ability to hold the seri-

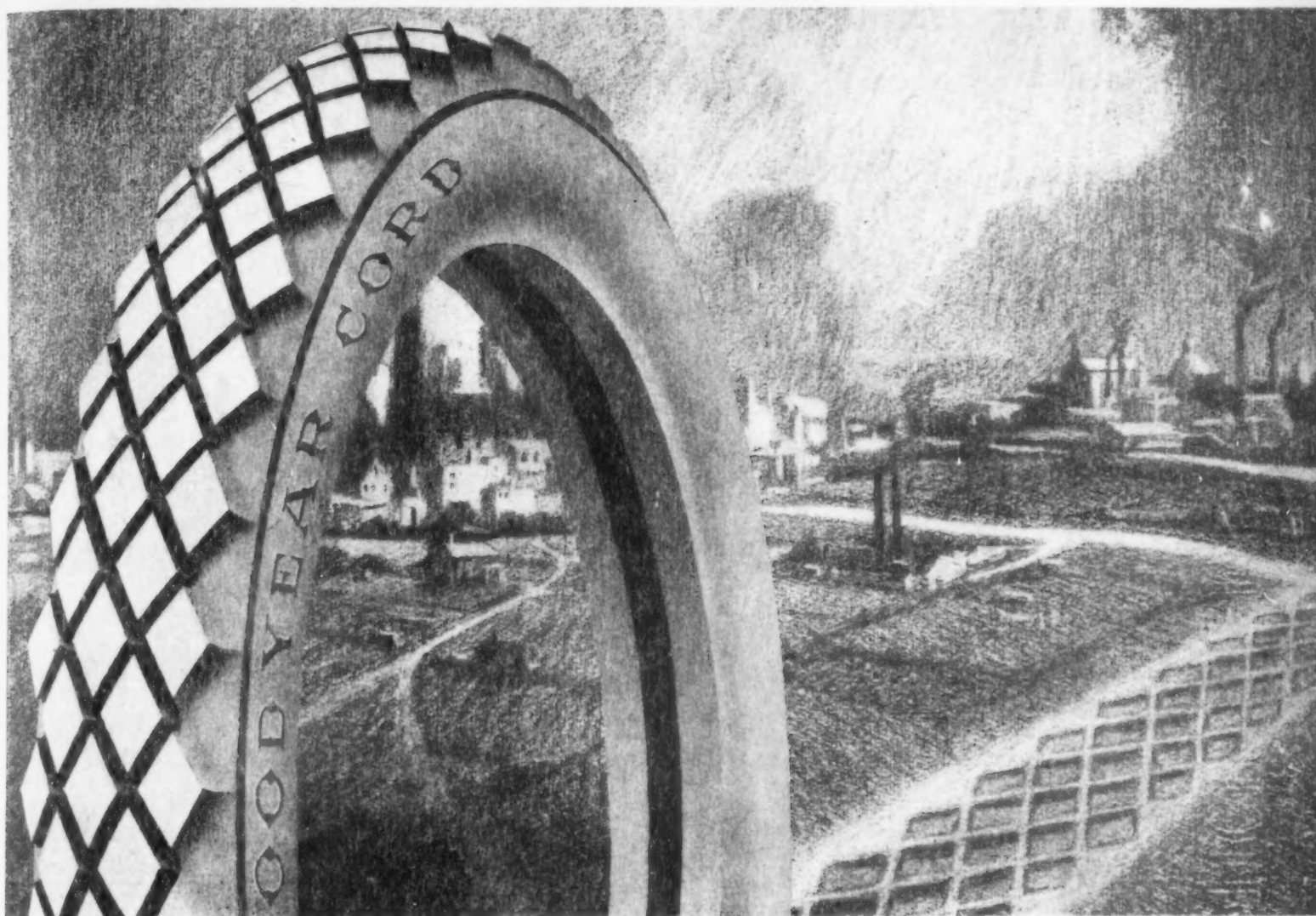
ous interest of the public after retirement from office, but Mr. McAdoo is now spoken of chiefly with a laugh. The jest is already circulating as to whether Charlie Chaplin would impress foreign diplomats as Secretary of State. William S. Hart, who knows all about the rugged West, is suggested for Secretary of the Interior. With McAdoo as President the redoubtable Doug Fairbanks might take over the war portfolio, or Mary Pickford might be the first woman Cabinet member. A man in public life can stand criticism—often it makes him, but no political aspirant can face ridicule. Campaign slogans such as "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" have carried men to victory, but the possibilities for destructive catch-phrases from an opponent of Mr. McAdoo would be without measure.

Getting the Right Men

The Republican early birds are out to catch success in the 66th Congress. There has been some debate as to how the job was to be done, but no logical substitute has been presented for the old-time method of selecting committee chairmen by seniority. Only a Congressman of experience can understand the art of getting legislation through the pitfalls that await it on the floor, and that is the chief duty of a committee head. Representative Mann is acknowledged to be one of the greatest tacticians and parliamentarians who have led his party at the Capitol. He added another achievement to his record by the coup with which he rallied his forces after Frederick H. Gillett captured the speakership, and secured the adoption of the seniority rule in committee selections. He placed in charge of the work before the next Congress such men as Joseph W. Fordney, a sound protectionist, to steer the coming revenue legislation, and Julius Kahn, military authority to whom President Wilson turned for the carrying out of his program, when Dent, of Alabama, failed. In the Senate Henry Cabot Lodge, polished diplomat and student, will be chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee; Boise Penrose, an expert in revenue matters, will head the Finance Committee; and good men are found in every position of importance. The seniority rule in the new Congress can disturb nobody who is anxious to see the best men win.

Emergency Embargoes

Well-informed American business men are satisfied that embargoes are things of the past. At the time the armistice was signed Great Britain removed import restrictions on many manufactured articles, but shortly afterward placed them under the ban again. This aroused much opposition and there was talk in Congress of retaliation. Later, Australia was reported to have laid an embargo on the importation of all goods except those of British manufacture, but this was found to have been an error. An embargo was tried in this country in the "second war for independence" as a retaliatory measure, with the sole result that it proved a boomerang. Great Britain is the last country to risk the experiment. To attempt to shut out foreign goods would soon be to realize Macaulay's vision of the New Zealander scanning the wreck of empire from the ruins of London Bridge. In the present age embargoes belong strictly to war-time emergencies. Viewing a period of reconstruction as a holdover from war, they may be continued as an emergency, but they are bound to go sooner or later. The bulk of British merchants favor lifting the restrictions on imports. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has promised that a policy will be decided upon by September, the probable termination of the six months' period following the settlement of peace terms.



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Built As Well As We Know How

THE Goodyear Cord Tire is tangible evidence of our belief in the triumph of manufactured goodness. It is the very finest tire that we know how to build—much finer than we could have built five, three or even two years ago.

It is built thus finely in the simple conviction that the most people want that kind of a tire.

There is considerably less conscience or idealism in this policy than of what may be taken as sound business sense.

The Goodyear Cord Tire travels smoothly and surely, and it lasts uncommonly long.

Among users it has aroused an expectancy of mileage easily double that of four years ago.

Its reputation and employment are steadily and swiftly growing as word of its advantages becomes more widely spread.

Today it is standard equipment on a pronounced majority of the finest motor cars built in this country.

The Goodyear Cord Tire costs more money to buy than do tires of an earlier type.

Its additional cost represents additional material and labor that are actually embodied in the tire.

It is the experience of users that despite their somewhat higher purchase price, Goodyear Cords cost less in the end.

Our factories have succeeded in attaining normal production and Goodyear Tires are now available everywhere.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

GOODYEAR  **AKRON**

Johns-Manville Fire Extinguisher



"Can be operated by anybody,
in any position, anywhere"

Even a one-armed man can operate it

IN tight places, where fires usually start, an extinguisher which operates, literally single-handed, is the most effective weapon.

Because two-hand operation means that the operator must pump while fighting the fire. Hence the bad aiming and the pulsating stream which alternately over-shoots and under-shoots the blaze.

Where necessary the Johns-Manville Fire Extinguisher can be discharged and its stream directed with one hand.

Open the nozzle lever and out shoots a powerful, steady stream right into the flames. You can store the pressure necessary to do this by a few strokes of the pump while getting to the fire.

No liquid need fall short of or beyond the blaze; there need be no wobbly aim, so difficult to prevent in hand pumping. No other extinguisher is so easy to operate. No other extinguisher affords such complete protection. When you buy an extinguisher make sure that it is the Johns-Manville. Its use entitles you to 15% reduction in your automobile fire insurance.

To the Trade: Our dealer-jobber policy assures you real trade protection. Ask for details.

H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO.
New York City
10 Factories—Branches in 63 Large Cities

Price in U. S. East of Colorado

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\$10.50 Colorado and West.
Dominion of Canada: \$12.00
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and its allied products

INSULATION
that keeps the heat where it belongs
CEMENT
that makes better walls, roofs, pipes
ROOFINGS
that hold down the roof
PACKINGS
that save power waste
LININGS
that make boiler safe
FIRE
PREVENTION
PRODUCTS

JOHNS-MANVILLE

Serves in Conservation

Enemy Propaganda in Public Schools

Continued from page 488

handed down to us from the preceding generation, and which eagerly welcomed any additional data which would be likely to make the flame burn the brighter.

Says a recent writer with truth: "In spite of the controversies which have at times raged between the two peoples, we speak the same language as the English; our customs have been fashioned after theirs, our legal procedure has been founded upon theirs; their ideas of government and their conception of liberty are ours as well. In spite of the wars, we have never thought of turning to any other nation as a model for what is most essential in our public and private life. Many nationalities have been brought together in this melting-pot; but the influence of all other nations remains negligible compared to that of England. She is, after all, the mother country, from whom we have acquired what really counts in the long run: language, customs, political liberty, tradition!"

At the outbreak of war in 1914 people were heard to say, "I am not so much pro-German as I am anti-English." Did President Wilson's war message of April, 1917, change these people? Not at all. For a time their mouths were closed; they did not dare to continue to express such sentiments. Now their mouths are open again! The old, subconscious influences of their schooldays still persist, and are among the greatest allies William Hohenzollern and his tribe can count upon today. Certain forms of so-called pacifism and other "isms" too numerous to mention feed upon them; without them they would lose much of their vitality and force. The traditions of the text-book, its very silence, its open countenancing of half-truths, its narrow provincialism, have been fertile soil in which to plant the seeds of disloyalty; they have played altogether too large a part in upholding Germany and her allies, and in countenancing her methods, no matter how atrocious or repugnant to our American instincts. Text-books with ideas of twenty years ago and more still find their place in our schools; they are still holding "the Hindenburg line." A recent investigation by a patriotic business man* of a single aspect of our relations with England, the well-known story of the American Revolution (to which reference has already been made), revealed most glaringly the text-book sources of much of the anti-English and pro-German views which characterized in such a marked fashion this country up to April, 1917, and unfortunately lurk beneath the surface today.

When school systems persist, as so many of them still do, in ignoring the claims of the detailed study of Europe, its history and geography, and cling fondly to an-

cient history, arguing that all that history has to teach may be found in the perusal of the doings of a Cato or a Pericles, what can be expected from our American youth? Place beside this the narrow, provincial presentation by so many of our text-books of our own history, and in the light of these conditions can we look for an understanding or an appreciation of our brothers across the water, for even a faint conception of where some of these great countries of Europe are to be found? As lessons in geography they are so remote from the boy's every-day world that the knowledge is merely so much book knowledge, and there is no reaction upon the subconscious in his being.

We may even learn a lesson from the classicists who might be expected to be the greatest protagonists of the old as contrasted with the new. A recent edition of Cæsar's Commentaries in the original Latin, and that, too, a vehicle for the study of ancient life and customs, has been so garbed in such a new dress and been saturated with such a modern twentieth century atmosphere that the student might well forget that he is centuries removed from the life of today in following the exploits of that incomparable warrior who divided Gaul into three parts. This editor has caught the new spirit, he is an advance guard of that new education which will demand a rewriting of text-books, a reevaluation of our courses of study, preserving all that is best but discarding all that is merely supported by tradition and has its roots in a narrow nationalism.

The new era demands text-books that are honest; that call black black, a spade a spade; that record our failures as well as our successes and the lessons to be learned therefrom; that are not blind to the merits or virtues of our next-door neighbors and our copartners across the sea, without whose sympathetic help and cooperation it will be impossible to build that structure of an enduring peace for which mankind has been patiently "carrying on" in the four dreadful years immediately behind us.

It then becomes the duty of school boards and school authorities to see to it that these traditions shall not be allowed to be perpetuated in the teaching of the classroom; that our educational system, with all that goes with it—course of study, text-book and teaching—shall rest upon the same broad basis as democracy itself, that democracy which, as President Wilson has pointed out, is world-wide in its sympathies, reaching to the uttermost parts of the earth.

*See Charles Altshul, *The American Revolution in Our School Text-books: an attempt to trace the influence of Early School Education on the Feeling towards England in the United States.* (Doran.)

Shows in New York

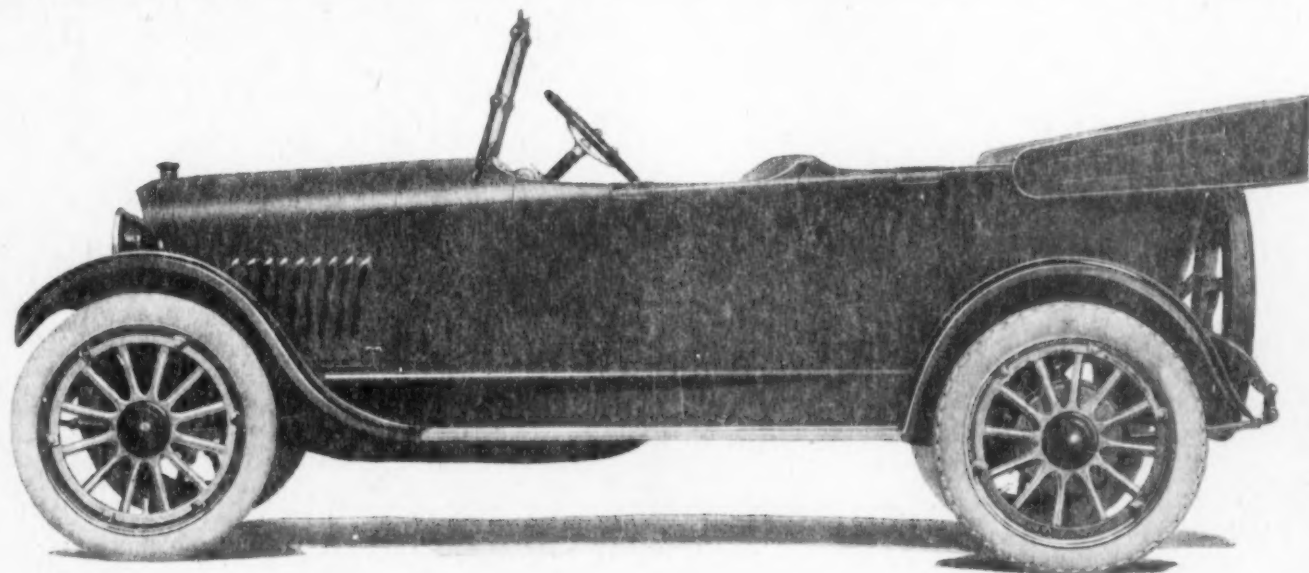
ATTRACTIONS TO WHICH YOU MAY SAFELY TAKE YOUR DAUGHTER—

Aeolian Hall	Concerts	Leading artists in recitals	Lyric	The Unknown	Genuine thriller
Astor	East is West	Fay Hunter as Chinese	Maxine Elliott	Purple	Exceptionally witty
Belmont	The Burgomaster of Belgium	Maeterlinck drama	Miller	Tea for Three	Mrs. Fiske at her best
Booth	The Woman in Room 13	Mystery melodrama	New Amsterdam	Mis' Nelly of N'Orleans	Gala musical comedy
Broadhurst	The Kiss Burglar	Musical rignarole	Park	The Velvet Lady	Good singers in repertory
Carnegie Hall	Concerts and lectures	Music by leading organizations and soloists	Playhouse	Opera Comique	Alice Brady in romantic play
Central	Somebody's Sweetheart	Tuneful operetta	Plymouth	Forever After	John Barrymore in colorful Tolstoy drama
Cohan	A Prince There Was	George M. Cohan	Princess	Redemption	Smart musical comedy
Cohan & Harris	The Royal Vagabond	Rellicking satire on comic opera	Punch and Judy	Oh, My Dear!	Unusual repertory
Comedy	Toby's Bow	Southern comedy	Republic	Plays	The Fortune Teller
Cort	The Better Ole	Bairnfather humor	Schwab	Trumble In	Majorie Rameau
Criticism	Three Wise Fools	Sentimental comedy	Shubert	Good Morning	Brick musical comedy
Empire	Dear Brutus	Barrie charm	Vanderbilt	Judge	Character comedy
48th Street	The Net	Melodrama about mother love	Vieux Colombier	The Little Journey	Character comedy
Gaiety	Lightnin'	Delightful character play		Le Mariage de Figaro	Fineacting in French garb
Globe	The Honor of the Family	Old Skinner			
Harris	The Invisible Foe	Spiritualistic melodrama			
Hippodrome	Everything	Immense spectacle			
Hudson	Friendly Enemies	Play about loyalty			
Liberty	Mollere	Romantic drama			
Longacre	Three Faces East	Ingenious spy play			
Lyceum	Duddies	Bachelors and kiddies			

RATHER MORE SOPHISTICATED

Belasco	Tiger! Tiger!	Frances Starr
Bijou	A Sleepless Night	Bedroom farce
Casino	Some Time	Ed Wynn and girls
Eltinge	Up in Mabel's Room	Lingerie farce
44th Street	Sinbad	Al Jolson
Fulton	Please Get Married	Honeymoon farce
Knickerbocker	Listen, Lester!	Amusing revue
39th Street	Keep It To Yourself	Lively farce
Winter Garden	Monte Cristo, Jr.	Scappie extravaganza

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All You Can Ask in a Motor Car

A Popular Reo Model —3-Passenger Roadster

A definite percentage of the Reo output each season is of this popular type.

A most versatile and useful Motor Car.

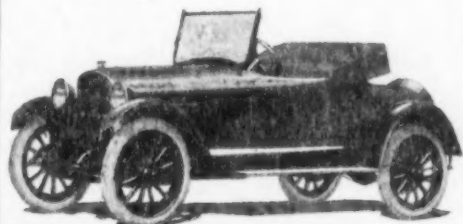
So simple in control, driving becomes almost automatic.

Dependable as only a Reo-made car can be. In operation and upkeep, most economical.

Professional and business men—physicians, lawyers, architects, contractors, collectors, salesmen—men engaged in every phase of modern professional and industrial activity, and whose time is valuable—find this Reo Roadster ideally suited to their needs.

So the demand for this model also, is greatly in excess of the possible factory output this year as in all previous years.

Tardy buyers are certain to be disappointed—order now or you may have to accept your second choice in lieu of a Reo.



In external appearance—beauty of design and grace of contour—this 5-passenger Reo touring car fills the eye of the connoisseur.

In details of finish and appointments—quality of materials and painstaking workmanship—in accord with the best traditions of this house.

In mechanical excellence—representative of the soundest engineering principles and the ripest experience.

Reo quality—Reo reliability—Reo value—is the direct result of that combination.

Sturdiness combined with beauty—luxuriousness allied with Low Upkeep.

Is it any wonder we never have—from the very inception of this concern—been able to make enough automobiles to supply all who wanted Reos?

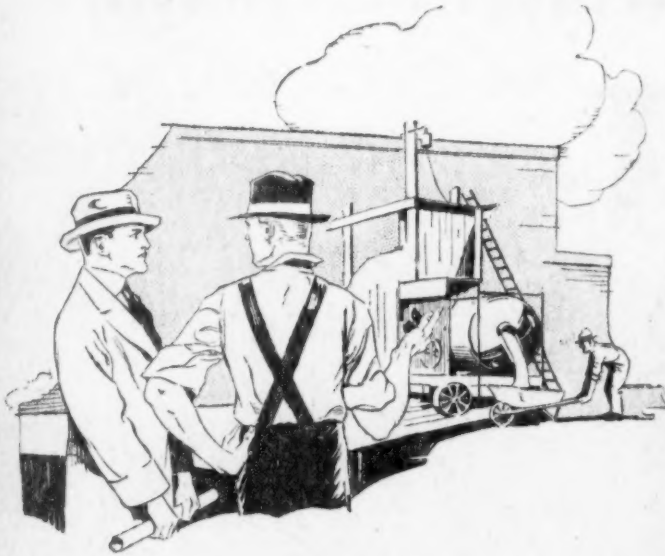
This season is no exception save that, if anything, the proportion of demand to supply is greater than ever.

So the only way to be at all sure of obtaining a Reo for spring delivery, is to see your Reo distributor and place your order at once.

Today—won't be a minute too soon.

Reo Motor Car Company
Lansing, Michigan

"THE GOLD STANDARD OF VALUES"



The Hopper

of a concrete mixer has a good appetite and a great capacity at the top.

But all that goes into it must pass easily through the narrow outlet at the bottom. If the man on the job goes away and leaves the mixture to harden in the hopper—he gets fired—that's all.

And the machine is put out of working order for a time.

It's easy for you to satisfy your appetite with food. But if you neglect yourself, and the food waste dries out, hardens and stagnates in your lower bowel—if you become constipated—your body machinery will suffer; and if you try to get rid of the mass by taking castor oil, pills, salts, mineral waters, etc., to force the bowels to move, you will only make matters worse.

You can't fire yourself for neglect. And you can't cure constipation by forming the habit of taking medicine every time you want your bowels to move. But you can overcome the trouble by taking Nujol.

Nujol brings about the habit of easy, thorough bowel evacuation at regular intervals, because Nujol is not a drug, does not act like any drug.

Nujol brings about a return to Nature's methods by supplying necessary lubrication of the bowel contents, by facilitating intestinal muscular action, by absorbing poisonous matter and thus securing necessary cleansing of the intestinal canal.

Nujol makes you regular as clockwork—use it, and you'll not have to worry about the size of your appetite or the ability of your body machine to get rid of dangerous food waste.

Get a bottle of Nujol from your druggist today, and send for free booklet "Thirty Feet of Danger."

Warning: Nujol is sold only in sealed bottles bearing the Nujol Trade Mark. At all druggists. Insist on Nujol. You may suffer from substitutes.

Nujol Laboratories
STANDARD OIL CO. (NEW JERSEY)
50 Broadway, New York

Nujol Laboratories, Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey), 50 Broadway, New York. Please send me free booklet "Thirty Feet of Danger"—constipation and auto-intoxication in adults.

Name
Address



The Doughboy's Great Olympic

Continued from page 487

The structure will be of re-enforced concrete, completely surrounding the vast field, which has a two hundred meter straightaway track and a five hundred meter elliptical running track. Within the running track there is room for an English Rugby field, which is thirty yards longer than the American Rugby field. The contract was made jointly by the American and French armies and the Y. M. C. A., the French donating the field and the Americans providing the stands, plumbing, wiring and dressing rooms. It was arranged that at the conclusion of the inter-allied games, General Pershing would present the amphitheater to the French Government as a permanent reminder of the American army's presence in France.

With the spring rainy season already in evidence when ground was broken and realizing that it might continue through the period in which the Olympic would be held, the army devised a protective scheme which involves the use of one hundred and fifty airplanes hangers, each four hundred feet by one hundred and fifty. It is possible to play in one of these hangers a football game on a gridiron of regulation dimensions. Also, in these, a dozen games of basket-ball may be played simultaneously and twice that number of games of volley ball.

The elimination contests among the athletes of the American forces will take place in the Pershing Stadium; and at the same time similar contests will be taking place among the soldiers of the other armies at such places as they will select. To date there is no "must" about the Pershing program; it is strictly a "may" proposition. At this time, however, so comprehensive are its features that it is expected that approximately one million officers and men will avail themselves of the recreation and competitive opportunities offered. The actual contests will be carried out under the personal supervision of Colonel Waite C. Johnson, chief athletic officer of the A. E. F., and a staff of more than two thousand assistants. Colonel Johnson is an enthusiast on sports, with an enviable record as a baseball and football player at West Point.

The basis of the program will be the recreative sports as carried on by platoons of sixty men each. There are approximately thirty-five events in the schedule which present such novelties of mass athletics as the broad jump, pig-a-back, hop-step-and-jump and shot-put relays; and

such familiar gymnasium games as basket-ball, volley ball, cage ball, and indoor base-ball.

At St. Nazaire, they have not yet ceased talking about the track and field meet which was ran off there in one afternoon for six thousand four hundred contestants. There were three events, trench jumping, 220 yard dash, and soccer. On a straightaway track, one hundred and thirty yards wide, one thousand and six hundred men took their marks for the first heat of the 220. Within ten minutes the results were tabulated, each officer being responsible for his own unit. The competitors were off with a shot from a cannon, running under a rope at the finish line which was dropped when thirty seconds had elapsed. Those who crossed before the rope was dropped "qualified." This is the sort of scheme which will be followed in the big mass events at the Pershing Stadium.

The second feature of the program, also recreative, is the company Pentathlon. The men will compete in the one hundred yard dash, half mile run, putting the twelve pound shell, running broad jump and "pull-ups." The last is known as the "chin-the-bar" stunt of youthful memory. Every company in the American forces may enter a team in all branches of sport in which it can muster material. Such teams will compete with opponents in their own division. The various divisional champions will meet in the finals for the A. E. F. championships.

F. L. Cleeberger, of the University of California, and Lieut. L. C. Schroeder, formerly athletic officer at Mitchel Field, Long Island, head the committee of experts which has been sent over to instruct the French troops in American sports at the request of the French Government. At one of the largest army schools in France these instructors will coach a selected group which in turn will spread the knowledge thus gained among the remainder of the French army.

Capt. Ted Meredith and Lieut. Tommy Lennon, the famous athletes who recently returned from France, where they did brilliant work during the last year, are expected to return to that country to take part in the A. E. F. and allied track and field championships. Le Roy Campbell, former Conference half mile champion and record holder, still is overseas and expects to represent the United States in the allied championship.

A New Life for Old Soldiers

Continued from page 487

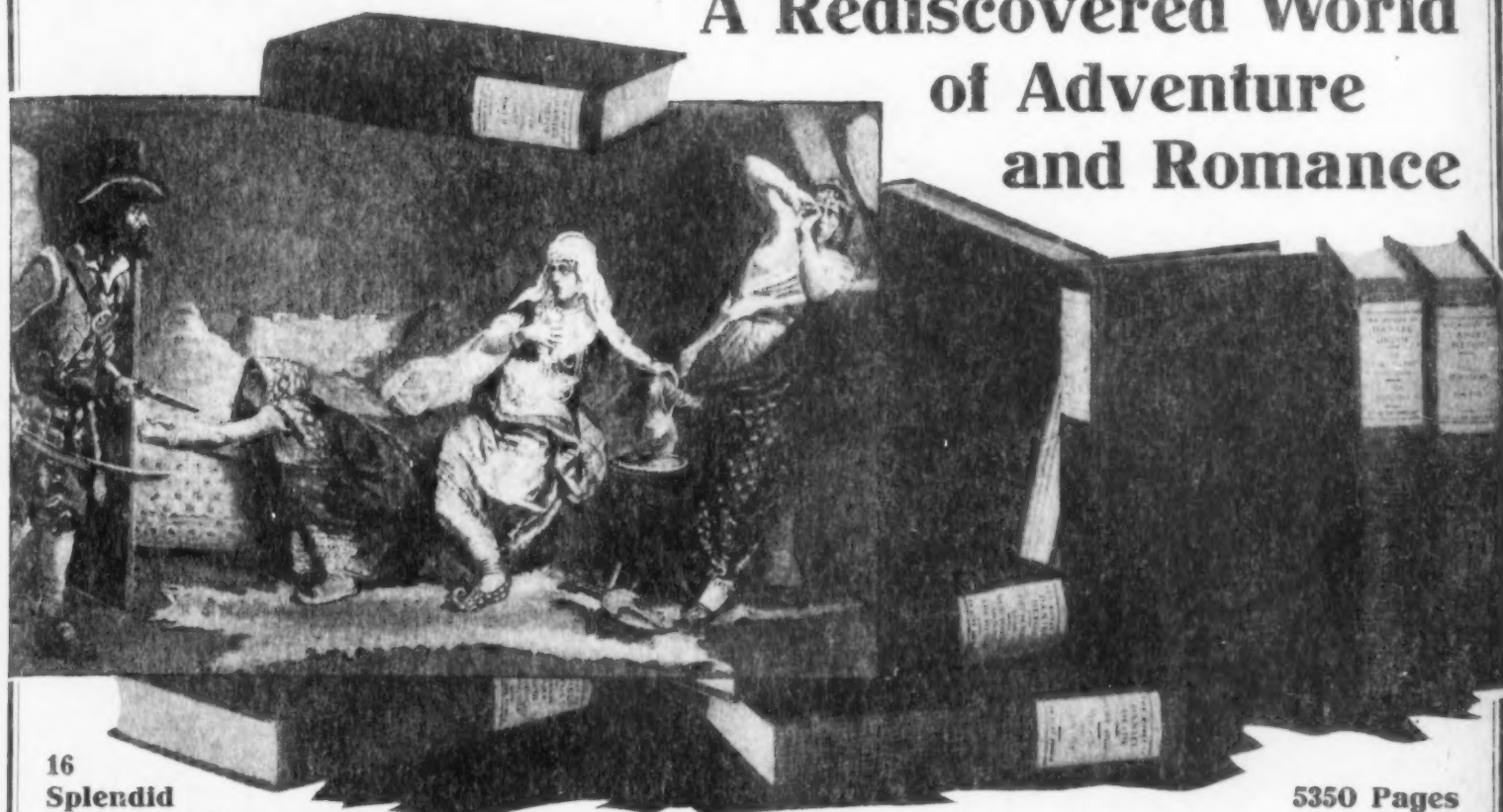
individual operations. They want to learn to tie neckties, but beyond that they want to know what life holds in store for them. His constant cheerfulness and sunny disposition are proof to the wounded men that the future is still bright. His own success shows them that they too may be successful in their after-the-war occupations. And each little thing he teaches them is a new delight and a further step along the road to a new life, no less whole in its activity for the loss of the sacrificed arm.

It is to do this work among the wounded men abroad that the Red Cross is sending Mr. Davis to the hospitals in France and England. Traveling from one to another, spreading cheer, dispelling the gloom of the man who wakes to find his arm gone, promising and proving that the new life is to hold all that the old life did, he will wear out neckties, lace his shoes ten thousand times, and show again and again how far from a cripple it is easy for a crippled man to be.

Necessity has trained Lawrence Davis,

as it is training the recovering soldiers. A simple trick of the fingers performs for him whatever he wishes to do. When he left Porto Rico the fruit growers' exchange, of which he was treasurer, presented him with a wrist watch, and the member watched him curiously to see him put it on. He responded to their gift with a few words of appreciation, and, recognizing their interest, slipped his hand through the loop, gave the strap a tug with his teeth and the watch was in place. He will have to put on the watch a thousand times to show soldiers how it is done, but he will do it, and with a smile. Whatever they wish to learn he will show them with a good will and an interest that will convince them that after all an arm or leg isn't particularly necessary if one knows how to use the other one. Mr. Davis' work is to take the word "cripple" out of the soldier's vocabulary, and every wounded soldier who meets him is going to agree with the Government's cablegram, that for that important job he is "just the man needed."

A Rediscovered World of Adventure and Romance



**16
Splendid
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5350 Pages

He who has not read *Robinson Crusoe* has missed the most golden moments of youth. But how many have read the full account of Crusoe's adventures as told by Defoe in the Sequel where Robinson and Friday revisit the Island and start on their tour of the world? Few who have read the *complete* story but have wept with Crusoe over the death of poor Friday and with bated breath and thrill upon thrill followed Crusoe's stirring adventures and hairbreadth escapes in his travels through the Orient and among the wild Tartar tribes in Siberia and "Muscovy," then slowly emerging into the half-civilized state of the Russia of today, the home of Bolshevism.

The same wizard, who in *Robinson Crusoe* held you in his golden thrall as a boy, wrote many other stories for mature readers that are masterpieces of naturalistic fiction, and instinct with that indomitable spirit of adventure, and written with the same magical simplicity, and the same power of depicting scenes vividly that have immortalized the story, *Robinson Crusoe*, and the story-teller, *Daniel Defoe*.

A veritable *Rediscovered World of Adventure and Romance* is that found in this collection—16 *Splendid De Luxe Volumes in 8*—of

The Complete Works of Daniel Defoe

Twenty-One Complete Novels and Stories

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Size 8½ x 6 inches. Illustrations by the best artists. Bound in cloth of a special weave—a new design. Printed in beautifully clear type. Finished with Gold tops and deckle edges.

The Civilization-Wearied Man

may live again in these stories the wild, free life of his Anglo-Saxon forebears while they, in the spirit of Defoe's characters, were extending the colonies of England over every sea. He may satisfy the red-blooded man's craving for strange scenes and new experiences that sent many a gentleman adventurer of Defoe's day gaily careering through Tropical seas after the stately Spanish galleon and her cargo of gold moldores. And if in the Orient the prize should turn out to be the Harem of some Eastern potentate, instead of the ivory and precious stones expected (as was Capt. Avery's luck on one occasion)—the philosophical resignation of the true-born Englishman is seen at its best.

Of criminal life ashore, some of Defoe's Characters would add lustre to a modern rogue's gallery, and put to shame the best creations of the most popular fictionist of today.

Moll Flanders and *Roxanna* are real flesh and blood stories of shady life and display the remarkable art with which Defoe handles such subjects.

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Bolshevism's Riot of Ruin in Yucatan

Continued from page 479

of government officials at nominal prices. These call to their aid Felipe Carrillo, formerly a foreman of laborers, but now the head of the *Casa Obrero Mundial* and the Trotsky of Yucatan. From the 30,000 holders of red cards Felipe picks the required number of workers and tells them to go to their new job. They are paid eight or ten pesos a day in the paper currency of the State. It is hard to determine just what degree of depreciation this money has suffered, but it is said that a silver peso of the old days would buy 10 kilos of beans, while a paper peso now will buy only one and a half kilos. As workers in the henequen fields formerly made from \$1.50 to \$2.50 Mexican silver a day, their financial condition has not been improved.

Alvarado has decreed more than 300 political executions, the victims being from the better classes, a number of them boys of tender years. All the educated people who could have gone into exile. Those who remain hide in their homes, leading miserable existences because they constantly fear the brutality and violence of the soldiers and the vicious proletariat.

Alvarado, when recalled to Mexico City a while ago, appointed in his place Carlos Castro Morales, a former railway fireman, and a practitioner of medicine among the ignorant Indians. He is as violent a syndicalist as Alvarado and is carrying on the government along approved Bolshevist lines.

Bolshevism in Yucatan has not been inclined to advertise its results to the outside world. In fact it has been decidedly secretive. Alvarado's first move on gaining power was to get control of Yucatan's one source of wealth, the sisal industry. This he did by decreeing that the governor of the State—himself—should be the president of the *Comision Reguladora del Mercado de Henequen*, the association through which the henequen growers market their product. He appointed his henchmen to the other offices in the association and so manipulated things that most of Yucatan's communication with the rest of the world was carried on through these officials. He also arranged that the association should have two-thirds of the money received through the sale of sisal and the grower one-third, out of which he had to pay production costs and an enormous tax.

Before Alvarado's day Yucatan was the land of millionaires, Merida, the capital, with a population of about 50,000, boasting of 60. One can imagine how the syndicalists gloated over this rich field for plunder. Never was there a more ideal setting for their tragedy. The productive capital was concentrated in a few hands; labor was illiterate and docile; the peninsula was so remote from the rest of the Republic that no interference was feared. The whole program was carried out so secretly that the world does not know, even yet, that Bolshevism had its first complete and successful demonstration in America and not in Russia.

The results to the capitalists of this experiment are not in doubt; but nobody cares about the troubles of the rich these days. The question is, what of the toilers, the poor Indians who constitute the laboring class of Yucatan? Have they been better off since their former employers were robbed and exiled or murdered? Have they taken over the land and worked it for their own benefit?

They have not! They have merely exchanged the old, feudal, paternalistic system for exploitation by a political oligarchy. Instead of their old masters who were educated, men of business, natives of the country and interested in its welfare, they now serve ignorant, greedy soldiers of fortune from the ends of Mexico, who have fortified themselves in power by organizing the laborers themselves, and seizing control of the organization. This tyranny is tempered in a measure by the extraordinary

privileges that membership in the association gives. The holder of a red card is practically licensed to commit any crime he likes, since the *Casa Obrero Mundial* protects its members against the law. A license to rob and murder is cheap at \$1.50 a month, even in Mexico.

Attempts have been made to parcel out the land to the Indians, but they do not succeed as henequen growers. Henequen requires six years from the planting to mature sufficiently to yield the fiber. This makes capital necessary, and the peons have no capital and cannot get any. Consequently they do little or no planting. This is true, also, of the adventurers who have grabbed all the best haciendas. If it were not that the plants continue to yield crops of fiber for about 10 years the sisal industry would soon come to an end. As it is, the production is shrinking, and in a few years it will be far less than the needs of the world demand. This means, of course, decreasing employment, and already great distress is noticeable among the peons, and crimes of violence, prompted by hunger, are increasing in frequency.

Recent arrivals in the United States say that the condition of the people is tragic. They are impoverished, demoralized and desperate. They are taught to hate all who are more prosperous than themselves and the restraints formerly exercised by the Church have been removed so that morality is at its lowest ebb. Nor is any improvement in sight. The Bolshevist system is rapidly consuming the resources of the country, and the time is approaching when there will be nothing left to consume. Yucatan presents a picture of complete national degradation with liberty overthrown, capital destroyed, industry slowly dying, education perverted, hatred and strife encouraged, robbery and murder rampant, the educated class exiled or murdered and the laborers exploited and impoverished by a rapacious despotism.

In short there are no blessings of Bolshevism rule revealed in Russia, as shown by the recent hearings before a committee of the United States Senate, that Yucatan did not enjoy while the Czar still reigned. Nor is it to be wondered that the experiences of the Russians and the Mexicans should have been so similar. The symptoms and results of influenza are the same in Russia and in Mexico, so why should not the methods and consequences of that mental epidemic which we call Bolshevism be the same wherever its germs find lodging in fertile ground? And let us not forget that Bolshevism in Mexico is the offspring of our own I. W. W.!

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Is a Judas midst us lurking
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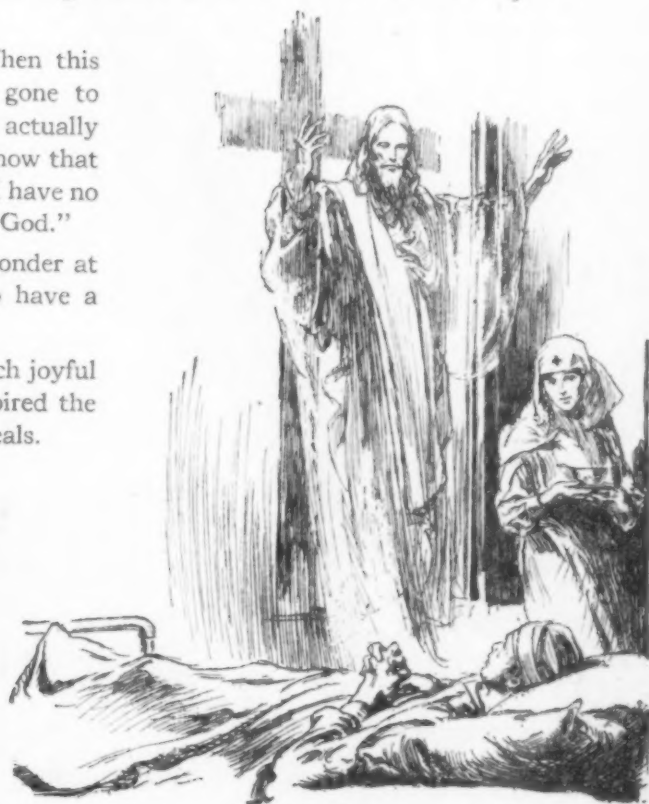
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Shackling the Wingless Eagle

Continued from page 473

and the demotion of officers who have tried to tell Mr. Baker what the future should mean to America in the air.

Here is a point that closely touches business and labor. Irrespective of the folly which junks hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of indispensable war equipment (upon the theory apparently that human nature has been denatured of all self-interest and that the lion and the lamb are now sharing the same hall-room in the League of Nations boarding-house, what is certainly going to happen to a really wonderful new industry, aircraft manufacture? What kind of slap in the face is labor going to get, the hundreds of thousands of skilled workmen, developed in two years, now busy in the great aircraft plants of America? Unnecessary loss—ruin, perhaps—for the former; unemployment and a dangerous contribution to the labor unrest of the present time for the latter.

This is Senator New's view and it is the conclusion reached by every aircraft authority and labor leader with whom I have talked in the past few weeks. They are simply dumfounded at the outlook. The aircraft manufacturers don't want to be coddled by a paternal government. They have been taught to thrive on discouragement, working miracles the while; but they are unable to contemplate bankruptcy and then give three rousing cheers for Mr. Baker. All they ask is that the Government refrain from flooding the market by this dollar-down-nickel-a-week sale and give them a chance to develop into a truly great industry what they have already made so much of. All they ask is that the Government display a little vision regarding the place and commercial future of aviation; that it show encouragement to the science; to inventors, students, reputable passenger and freight flying companies—and of such encouragement not a symptom or a sign has appeared up to date. If one of the very greatest of Vankee inventions, the heavier-than-air flying machine, had been a device of the devil it could not be in less favor than it is with the Administration in power in the middle of March, 1919. The labor problem is obvious. The Government's wrecking program purposes to throw out of work perhaps 200,000 highly skilled mechanics (and this estimate is most conservative) at the very time when tremendous employment problems due to the demobilization of nearly 4,000,000 soldiers must be solved wisely, if the sight drafts of Satan are not to be paid.

Impossible as it may seem, the original design of Mr. Baker and the General Staff was to retain only two of the great flying fields, but public indignation cooled the feet of this plan and brought about a decision to keep sixteen training fields.

So, in this first phase of the policy under contemplation, we find a plan to waste indispensable national resources urgently needed now, and to ruin a splendid new industry where America, by every right, should proudly lead the world. But the second phase is even more difficult to contemplate. What of the future, of the immediate future, of the future which should be of such brilliant prospects for this country of ours; of the future so clearly visible even to second-rate intellects when nations to maintain their greatness must be as potent in the air as upon land or sea; when the bulk of the mails must go by wing; when men will fly for sport or profit; when the sight of planes aloft will be as familiar as the observation of sparrows; when great dirigibles will be speeding the fast freights of the continent? Has any provision been made at Washington for this future? Has any policy been formulated? Has the least comprehension of the invaluable air lessons and experience of the war been displayed? None—not any

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—not the least. It's quite the other way about.

Unless the new Congress can block the schemes of this Administration, the Air Service, the whole air program of the United States of America will be placed upon a par with that of Spain or China. Never in the history of the country—not even in the case of the railroads—was there so little understanding of present requirements and future opportunities as that which distinguishes the present executive authorities. They purpose, in short, to clip the wings of the American Eagle and to fetter to earth this ambitious bird.

And in the meantime the British Lion—intelligent beast—is being measured for such pinions as will keep him soaring wing to wing with the sun the earth around. What is going on over there across the Atlantic in the tight little isle is exactly the reverse of what is going on over here. The British are straining every nerve in building for a future which for them must mean air supremacy as well as sea command. The war had its lessons for them. They don't look for a millennium next month. They are keeping what they've got and they are feverishly building more. They see that within a few years, certainly within a generation, vast commerce will sweep along the airlines and they purpose to lead in that commerce as for years they have been foremost in the ports of the world. While the United States which gave the airplane to humanity is sleepily sinking back to the aircraft slumber of 1914, Great Britain is leaping forward to the new days of air navigation. We are junking, she is building. What is she doing? Let Senator New answer out of his official information: "England's experience in aeronautical progress was scarcely less vexatious than our own. But since the spring of 1918 England has had an Air Ministry, with Sir William Weir at its head. It marked the end of her troubles and the beginning of her real progress, and today England easily leads the world in aeronautics. Is this ministry to be dissolved now that the world war is over? Not at all. She is already engaged upon a seven-year program of development for which there has been made an annual budget of \$100,000,000. She is making immense preparations for the aircraft needs of the future. We are not only not making any plans but also are seeking to throw away much valuable equipment that we have. The British Air Ministry has gone so thoroughly into the problem that it has appointed sub-committees to

study and report upon all phases of aeronautics—questions of law and policy, technical and practical problems, business questions, labor questions and scientific research. Our British friends are today planning for the establishment of air routes between every part of the Empire—air lines between London and India, London and Egypt, London and South Africa; between British cities and commercial centers; between the colonies. It is one of the greatest programs ever adopted by a wise nation. In this country progress is being deliberately arrested. The commissioned personnel of our air service is about to be broken up and wasted. We see only destruction impending, and not a ray of light for the future. Instead of having an air ministry we reduce the service to a bureau under an army colonel. Yet any intelligent man must see that the field of the air will shortly be the greatest in the realms of engineering and production. It is insanity to throw away what we have and to make no provision for the future. If the Standard Oil Company and the Steel Corporation were to attempt to do business that way they would be in the hands of receivers before midsummer. No! We must keep what we have got. We must have a Department of the Air under a responsible head, taking orders from nobody under the President. We must have a reasoned plan and policy for the future. We must put an end to the petty jealousies between the War Department, the Navy Department and other departments of government. Politics must be sidetracked. Here is a tremendous task for the new Congress which should now be at it and other vast problems in special session. The people will not tolerate the ruinous breaking up of our Air Service, the humiliation of good officers as punishment for telling the truth and the stupidity that would hold America far behind Great Britain in the new world that is coming."

The process of wrecking is not so far advanced that it cannot be arrested. A farseeing Committee on Military Affairs in the Senate purposes to stop it. Scores of aeronautical experts are ready to volunteer their knowledge and experience in the formulation of a national policy, and they await invitation only. But there should be—must be—behind them public opinion based on real understanding of the opportunities of the future. In this great problem as in all others it is public opinion that will count; for the people get what they want—never any more.

Thoughts of a War Worker

By HELEN ST. JOHN

EDITOR'S NOTE—In LESLIE'S for March 22d, and previous issues, there appeared extracts from letters written from Paris by Miss Helen St. John, formerly secretary to the Managing Editor of LESLIE'S and for the past year and a half attached to the Paris Headquarters of The American Red Cross.

MAY 14, 1918.

THE spring is here in full force. All up along the Champs Elysées the chestnut trees are covered with white flowers, and as almost all of the trees are chestnuts the sight is too wonderful to be described. The clocks have been set forward an hour and it is sunshiny and light every day when we finish here at the office. Many days we take rides in the open carriages or taxis and if we look straight ahead at roadway and trees and breathe the flower-laden air, it is hard to realize that there is a terrible war right at our gates. But when this feeling of peace and happiness is at its height one's eyes always happen to turn toward the curb and there struggling with his crutches is a wounded soldier. Sometimes both legs are gone and he hobbles along on wooden stumps, and sometimes only one is gone. Then again, many of the soldiers go about in little groups walking in the street and pushing along a wheeled chair in which a wounded soldier lies back wan and pale. Those who are able to walk sing snatches of songs as they push their comrades and

some wave if you smile at them, and most of them smile happily no matter what is the matter with them. They certainly are full of pluck. Nearly all of the uniforms are ragged, especially those of the men who have been wounded and are in the hospitals, though the officers are very gorgeous in their many-colored uniforms.

Many officers wear light-blue coats, red trousers with black stripes running down the side and a variety of caps. Then again, they wear black or very dark-blue coats with light-blue trousers with a red stripe running down the side. Some of them stick to all black "with trimmings." They are great on the trimmings, and get some wild and varied results.

Then the "ambitious Algerians," as we call them, all dress differently. They never seem to do anything, and when they stand to talk to each other I stop to watch, for they don't even do that. Always they stand leaning on a much-worn twig broom and bask in the sun. Or, if on duty guarding the "sausages"—large balloons to

Continued on page 502

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Thoughts of a War Worker

Continued from page 501

keep away the airplanes—they lean on their guns and bask and bask with just half an eye open. They make me so drowsy just to think of them that I have almost passed up this letter and on to dreamland, for the sun is so lovely today, especially as it shines through the leaves and trees out front. I love the world and every person in it, and today I have come to the conclusion that I can never be an enemy to anyone, no matter what cause, and I'm glad!

All the letters I received from the U. S. A. this week are full of air raids and the bombardment of Paris and by the time I finished reading them I felt quite like a dead one, for the first time. Please don't get the idea that I am a martyr, because it would be a hard job to drag me away from here now and I'm not in the least frightened. What is to be is to be and as long as so many others are passing on one more wouldn't make much difference, and just think of the triumphal passage it would be—along with all the brave men and boys and what other women happened to be killed.

May 25, 1918.

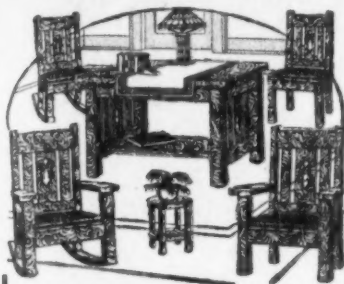
DEAREST PEOPLE ON EARTH:

You see I wax yet more affectionate as time goes on, but that is sort of expected by you, is it not? I've been away for a long time, have made lots of friends, have adopted everything from brothers to sons, then up the line again, but—the fact still remains—you are the *one only*, each one of you in your own capacity and I don't want any more nor would I change.

We have been having sort of feverish times again. Tuesday night the alerte sounded and all of us sped over to the Concorde because we wanted to be out and doing if anything came up. As we hurried along nothing was stirring in the streets but a few people hurrying also in different directions to shelter. Then came the fire engines and other cars with the sirens. It is the most weird sensation to hear the car go whizzing by, emitting the most powerful who'o'o' and wailing ever imagined! Then, too, the sirens fixed to the top of several of the tall monuments, keep up their continual shrieking and wailing. All is usually pitch dark, but the other night the moon was magnificent, almost like sunlight. As we crossed the Concorde bridge over the Seine off over the buildings and across the square the barrage went up bursting in the air and making an additional "fearful" noise, to be added to the rest of it. Finally we got over to the poste de secours and there we waited. Most of us walked around outside and I perched myself on a railing to relieve my tired feet, but the railing was iron and square, only turned with one point up forming a diamond point to sit on, and as I did not have much on I preferred to use the feet that God gave me and not try to sit on anything quite so much like a pitchfork. The alerte sounded at half past eleven (to go back to my story) and the barrage kept up a steady fire until half past one, when the siren again came around and announced that it was safe to venture out again. We closed up the poste de secours and went back to the l'Intendance.

There we could not get in, for the button which opens the door from the inside (one of the infernal customs they have here) refused to work and the many blue-beard keys which the maid brought did not have any more of an effect on the door than did the button. After we had danced around in the window boxes and tried in vain to open the windows the maid opened a little side door and our agony ended.

I've been having a very good time lately, out to dinner, out to the opera and the same old round of good fun even though a bomb is likely to light on the opera house any time.



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Holds 138 Jobs and Has No Secretary

Continued from page 486

Colo. Stepping into Mr. Frueauff's office one might well expect to see a 138 Job Man in a frenzy of activity, churning orders to a white froth. Instead one sees a carefully arranged room, with one large flat-topped mahogany desk upon which are a pen and an ink-well. Nothing else. Not even an assortment of paper in the waste basket.

He does not employ a secretary, nor does he have a stenographer. All of his letters are passed on to others to answer—inscribed with his notations. "The difference between a workman and an executive is this," said Mr. Frueauff, "the workman does the work of today and the executive plans what is to be done the day after tomorrow."

Mr. Frueauff always works by plan and always plans well ahead. He is careful to watch what others in his line are doing. He combs the colleges of the country for graduates, and then starts them out to ring up fares on a street car or repair an electric meter or sell a gas stove. He declares that his hardest problem is to get men to measure up for the big jobs ahead.

"Have a place for everything and keep everything in its place" is a copy book bromide, but Mr. Frueauff has made it pay. He can tell in the third week of January exactly how every one of his hundred or so companies did the previous year. He has a lot of work to do—but he does not race through it. Sometimes he will study over a problem while at lunch, or while motoring in from his country estate, or while doing a round of the golf course. Then again he will study all angles of a problem for a month or so or on a long trip over the circuit of his organizations.

"Thinking pays high dividends," he says, "although sometimes deferred dividends. Half the mistakes in the business world arise from jumping at conclusions."

Mr. Frueauff won his early promotions by thorough memory training. That plus politeness. He never meets a man today without involuntarily recalling the circumstances under which they met before.

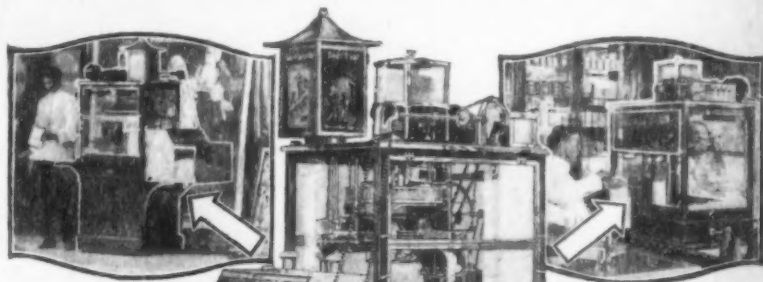
He started out in Denver as a meter reader at \$15 a week. He saved more proportionately then than at any time since. He figured that being a meter reader was a good start, but that he must not only be a good meter reader, he must also have some especial qualification that would attract the attention of his employers.

So he studied the field and specialized in remembering faces. He knew every customer who came into the office—and this gave him a great advantage in adjusting complaints. This method naturally commended itself to those higher up. Young Frueauff was making headway.

He Has Seen the Wars of Fifty Years

Continued from page 486

Spaniard, Italian, Indian, Hindu, Serb, Bulgar, Greek and African savage have all passed before him in battle array. He was with the Russians at Plevna, and at the coronations of the Czars Alexander III and Nicholas II; with the Japanese at Port Arthur in 1894 and 1904; with the British armies in virtually all their campaigns from 1884 until the great war, and he has been with the British on the main fronts since 1914. Several times he has toured the world alone or with celebrities. During the war between Greece and Turkey he used the cinematograph for the first time in any war, and he was the first correspondent to make use of a bicycle in following an army. "During the great war Mr. Villiers spent much time on the west front, and his series on the Hindenburg line is one of the most complete panoramas ever made in a military campaign.



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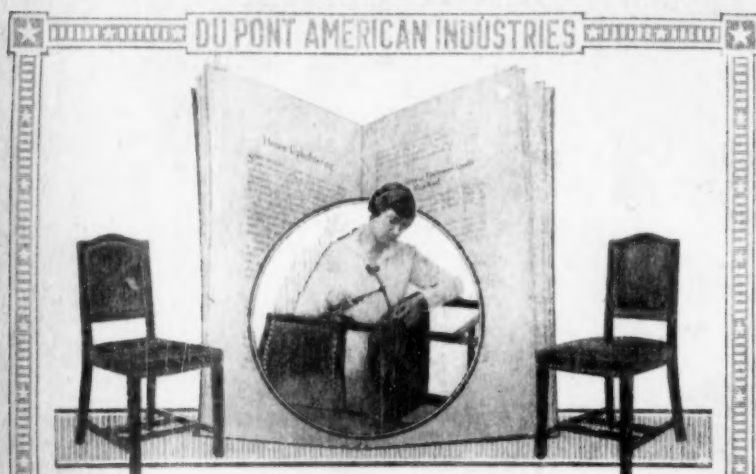
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Readers' Guide and Study Outline

Edited by DANIEL C. KNOWLTON, Ph.D.

Weekly Suggestion. The pictorial digest of the world's news, which began with the issue of March 22, will be a regular feature of LESLIE'S and will present the most recent happenings in picture form with some indication of their importance. The comments of the editor should be supplemented by as much additional information as possible and a clear-cut impression should be left in the mind of the more significant developments. An effort should be made to link these pages up from week to week as it will often happen that some of these developments will carry over and continue to be matters of vital interest. Some of the problems before the public schools are suggested by the pictures and articles on pp. 488-489. An interesting question suggested by the pictures on pp. 478, 482, 484-485 would be the impression one would form of the recent war if he were dependent only upon these pictures or should visit these spots and see some of these relics.

Pictorial Digest of the World's News, pp. 475-477. Take an outline map of the world and on it locate each of the events touched upon by the pictures. Where are the chief centers of interest? What important questions of geography are involved? What nations are interested in each of these and how? Which of these pictures refer directly to the Peace Conference and how? Are these questions covered by the President's fourteen points? Explain. Are these new questions that have arisen since the Conference met, or are they disputes of long standing? Which of the persons represented would be most interesting to meet? Why? Which one is likely to play the most important part in world affairs? What is the most important change which has taken place recently as shown by the pictures? Explain. What has happened in Ireland to bring a new flag into existence? Under what circumstances did we get our flag? What important question does this raise? How would you settle it? The colors in the new flag are green, white and orange. The white forms the center of the flag. What do these colors signify in Irish history? It is said that Wolfe Tone designed the flag originally. Look up his career and note how important a part he played in Irish history. Do the pictures suggest any other problem similar to the Irish question? Explain. In which of these events pictured here are we most interested and how? What do you know of their earlier history? What has led up to them? Make a list of all the questions suggested by these pictures. (First take each one separately.) Note whether any of these pictures are closely related or suggest similar questions to be answered. Which is the most debatable of the numerous questions raised?

Gas Masks and Some Other Things p. 482. How do some of the original masks differ from those in use later? What were the principal objects sought in the improved types? How large a part did gas really play in the war? Who introduced it first and with what results? To what extent did we plan for gas warfare? Is the use of gas in warfare likely to continue? To what extent is the present Peace Conference modifying or likely to modify methods of warfare? When were the first steps taken in this direction? (The answer to this question is to be found in a study of the beginnings of international law. What

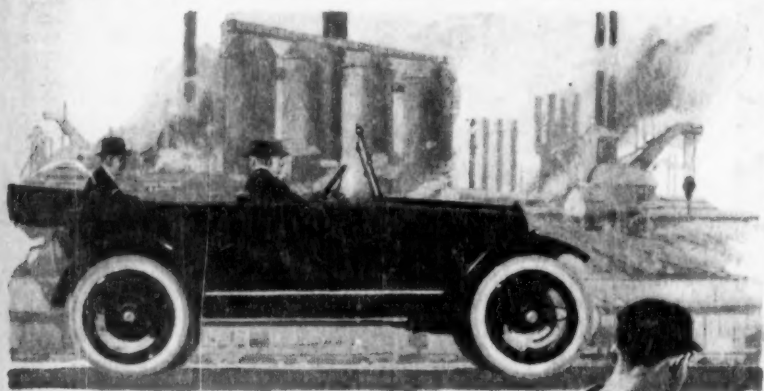
two problems now confronting Europe are suggested by the other pictures? How serious are they and what is the likelihood of their speedy settlement?

Russia's Vast Areas Know No Peace, pp. 484-485. Note on a map the location of Omsk and the part of Russia where these forces seem to have the upper hand. South-eastern Russia is also covered by the pictures. By what name or names is this region called? What do the pictures indicate as to the seriousness of the situation and the character of the war? Which of the pictures is the most significant and why? Look up the railroads of Russia and note the distances and then point out the importance of maintaining them. What do the pictures indicate as to the strength and organization of the Bolsheviks? Where would you locate this "battlefront"?

Many Kinds of Schools and Many Kinds of Students, p. 487. How many different "kinds" of schools are represented here and how many "kinds" of students? What do these pictures indicate as the main things sought after in our system of public education? Which of these pictures represent the most recent steps in education? What are the most recent up-to-date steps that have been taken by your town or city? Has the war made any changes necessary or has it introduced any? How large an Eskimo population is there under the United States flag? How many other races are being educated in any considerable numbers in our public schools? What special problems are associated with these peoples? How successfully are we meeting the task?

Shackling the Wingless Eagle, p. 473. Point out the main features of the picture. How far can the cartoon be justified by recent events? Of what advantage will it be to England to be able to dominate the air? What arguments would you advance in favor of a "big drive" on the part of this country? What are the chances of our succeeding in such an effort? How do we compare with other countries in this respect? Is the aircraft industry something for which we are naturally fitted? To what extent should our Government lend its aid? Using the aircraft industry as an illustration, argue for or against a protective tariff in order to safeguard the future of our country in its competition with the other countries of the world.

Folshevism's Riot of Ruin in Yucatan, p. 479. This article and pictures should be considered in connection with Mr. Splitstone's article in the issue of March 29. How large and important a part of Mexico is Yucatan? Compare it in size with your own State. What is its most important industry and how is it carried on? How large is the population and how far advanced? How closely bound together are the different States of Mexico? To what extent is the United States interested there? Look up our trouble during Taft's administration and note President Wilson's policy toward Mexico in a good American history, e. g., Ogg's *National Development*, *American Nation Series*, (Harpers). How far are the questions which were before us then settled? Look up the project to annex Yucatan just before our Civil War as described in Fish, *American Diplomacy* (Holt).



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The Melting-Pot

Government stores have been opened in Paris which are expected to cause a 40 per cent. reduction in the price of food.

After ten years of experiment, Idaho has given up the direct primary system of nominations and returned to the convention plan.

Forty per cent. of the total known oil supply in the United States, exclusive of oil shale deposits in three States, has been exhausted.

It is estimated that, in order to better their condition, from 200,000 to 350,000 negroes migrated from the South to the North during the war.

The Attorney-General of Missouri and four others were arrested recently on a charge of hunting ducks in violation of the Federal game law.

A 78-year-old woman at Poultney, Vt., totally blind for 30 years, knitted for the soldiers 100 pairs of socks, 15 sweaters, 8 scarfs and 12 pairs of wristlets.

A man owning over \$200,000 worth of property and a partnership in a prosperous business was discovered in a hospital for the insane on Ward's Island, New York, a public charge at the expense of the State.

Recruiting offices in Great Britain are used as dispersal centers. Nearly a million soldiers have been set free. The actual time of discharge of a British soldier has been reduced to fifty minutes.

At a masquerade ball at Oswestry, Wales, one of the celebrators simulated Death in a black robe and with hollow eye sockets. Within a few days 140 of the dancers were seized with influenza and 12 died, including the death masker.

Monsignor James W. Power of New York recently said: "It is high time that the Irish race in America says, 'To hell with the Democrats and to hell with the Republicans,' and starts a party of its own. There are 20,000,000 of us in America."

General Sir Sam Hughes, former Canadian Minister of Militia, caused a sensation throughout Canada by declaring that the officers commanding the Dominion's forces in France needlessly sacrificed the lives of their men to advance themselves.

About 500 of the 3500-ton wooden ships built under the auspices of the Federal Shipping Board are tied up. Their machinery is being taken out and the hulls will be scrapped. These ships cost \$700,000 a piece, or \$350,000,000 in all, and never can be used, as they are not seaworthy.

The Americanization Division of the United States Bureau of Education has inaugurated a movement to eliminate disparaging terms used in reference to the foreign-born and their children, such as "Dago," "Wop," "Sheeny," "Little Italy," "Ghetto," "Jewry," "Melting-Pot," etc.

Because of the prohibition amendment to the Constitution, 1200 breweries and distilleries and 200,000 saloons are preparing for a reconstruction period. Many breweries will manufacture food products or soft drinks, while the barrooms will become lunch counters, ice-cream parlors or retail shops.

In Petrograd recently milk sold at \$5 per pint, pork \$30 per pound, butter \$45 per pound, tea \$125 per pound, potatoes \$3.75 per pound, dog flesh \$3.50 per pound, and cats at \$3 each. Thousands are reported dying daily in the great cities of Russia from starvation or diseases superinduced by lack of food.

Cardinal Logue of Dublin, Ireland, denounces Socialism as "a species of Bolshevism, the blood-stained career of which has shocked the sensibilities of Christendom, reviving in the twentieth century in exaggerated form the worst horrors of the French Revolution," and says, "A nice alliance, truly, for the sons of holy Ireland!"

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Recently Secretary of War Baker presented to nine Army officers and three civilians Distinguished Service Medals awarded them by President Wilson for exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous service during the war. The civilians thus deservedly honored were P. A. S. Franklin, President of the International Mercantile Marine Company, who has been Chairman of the Shipping Control Committee; Guy E. Tripp, Chairman of the Board of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, who has been assistant Chief of Ordnance; and Edward R. Stettinius, a prominent member of J. P. Morgan & Co., who was appointed Assistant Secretary of War. All these leading business men made fine records in the national posts assigned them.

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," insuring them to the early delivery of their weekly and to answers to inquiries on financial questions and, in emergencies, to answer by telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit \$5 directly to the office of LESLIE'S in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A three-cent postage stamp should always be included. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York. Full name and exact street address, or number of post office box, should always be given. Anonymous communications will not be answered. The privileges of this department are not extended to members of clubs who are not individual subscribers.

WE have been having a "Reconstruction Stock Market." Wall Street always has some kind of a foundation on which to predicate an upward or a downward movement. Sometimes it is fictitious. More often it is real.

If conditions are particularly helpful to the iron industry, the steel stocks respond and we have "a Steel Market," with activity in all iron and steel securities. When copper is advancing in price, with an increasing demand for the metal, we have "a Copper Market." So with industrial shares and the railroads.

A year ago we had a "War Stock" market based on the extraordinary earnings of the concerns that were being pushed to the limit to supply the requirements of the war. They covered every field of industry from powder and shells to aircraft and motors. Textile mills, shipyards and farms were driven to the limit of their production. "War stocks," on phenomenal earnings, were the favorites of the short-sighted and the quick-turners of Wall Street and as these securities advanced they carried everything else with them sympathetically. The quick-turners took their profits and got out and stayed out. The public still "holds the bag," as the saying is. Perhaps with patience it will get out too.

Now we have a "Reconstruction Market." The long-pullers believing that the late J. P. Morgan was right when he said, "Any man who is a bear on our prosperity will go broke," are picking up the choicest of the dividend-payers among the railroads and industrials, and putting them away in the belief that a new era will dawn with the opening session of the new Congress. The more quickly this body is called to meet in extra session, the better the prospects will be. I say this on the presumption that the new Congress, profiting by our experience with the old, will bend all its energies to making a record so much

better than that of the past six years that there will be no doubt of the public's endorsement in 1920 when Congressmen are to be chosen again and a President besides.

Few realize the profound importance to the country of a program of reconstruction based on the broadest conception of the needs of business. For six years legislation at Washington has been molded—especially in the House—by inexperienced but well-intentioned men, with little or no comprehension of the magnitude of our business problems or of the staggering weight of the burden of war taxes on all the people. We are paying dearly for these blunders and the bill is far from being settled.

Mr. Kitchen, a rural lawyer from the rural village of Scotland Neck, in North Carolina, as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, led the way in framing a tax bill so inequitable and complicated that it had to be revised at the next session. Learning little from experience, he continued to tinker with the revenue laws during the past session. He left us with a tax on so-called "luxuries"—meaning things that everybody uses every day—and before the ink on the President's signature to the revenue law was dry it was decided that the "luxury-tax" amendment should be at once repealed. It would have been, but for the fact that Congress was so far behind in its dilatory program that there was neither time nor disposition to do anything but hasten adjournment.

One of the first things the incoming Congress will do will be to repeal the "luxury tax." If it will then proceed to untangle the confusion into which the Government has thrown our railroad, telegraph and telephone lines, express companies and various industries that are having the question of unionizing their shops forced upon them by political labor leaders, it will stem the tide of Bolshevism in time to save the good Ship of State.



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If to this program it will add a policy of establishing an annual budget, stern economy and a revision of the war revenue law so as to spread the terrific burden of the war over a period of years, covering at least the next generation, nothing can stand in the way of a new era of prosperity.

One thing is certain and that is that the war profits taxes in coming years will dwindle to insignificant figures compared with those of last year and this. The shrinking earnings of our corporations large and small tell their own story. Few realize that one company—the United States Steel Corporation—last year paid a war tax of over \$250,000,000, many times the income tax paid by all the farmers in the United States.

If the incoming Congress fails to rise to its opportunity, it will richly merit the fate of its predecessor. But we all learn by experience and the cheapest way to learn is by availing ourselves of the experience of others. We shall know shortly what the leaders of the new Congress mean to do. Some of them have already spoken and business men and bankers find the best assurance of the future in these expressions. Hence the "Reconstruction Market" which is affording traders the opportunity they long have sought to increase their income and incidentally their income tax.

Every market that I have watched for the past twenty-five years has attempted to do something in the way of an advance with the coming of the birds and the buds in spring. And with few exceptions, these advances have had their regular set-backs and periods of halting and hesitation while the leaders have been testing the public's capacity to buy. So far the public is not deeply in this spring's advance. Until it comes in more generally, it will be well to take profits, from time to time, especially in the highly speculative securities whose rapid advance leads to a suspicion of manipulation.

K., WASHINGTON, D. C.: The doubling in value of Texas Co. stock since I recommended it four years ago is not apt to be repeated now in any other security on the list. Among the attractive oil stocks with possibilities are Midwest Refining, around \$150 and Tide Water Oil about 220.

J., NEWNAN, GA.: Among good and reasonably safe railroad stocks at this time are Southern Pacific, paying 6 per cent., C. C. & St. L. pfd., 5 per cent., Atchison common, 6 per cent., pfd., 5 per cent., Great Northern 7 per cent., Northern Pacific 7 per cent., U. P. common 10 per cent., pfd., 4 per cent.

B., STEPHENTOWN, N. Y.: National Conduit and Cable Co.'s outlook is better than it was last year, but the stock is still highly speculative. U. S. Cast Iron Pipe pfd. has had too much uncertainty in its dividend record to satisfy a conservative investor. It is 7 per cent., non-cumulative, and is paying only 5 per cent. There are better purchases.

L., JOLIET, ILL.: The Atlantic Refining Co. is one of the best of the S. O. subsidiaries. Its stock is quoted at \$1250 bid, \$1275 asked. It has risen recently on reports of a stock dividend, which have been denied. It is a good long-pull, but it might be wise to divide your \$4,000 among other first-class oil shares such as Texas Co., Midwest Refining and S. O. of New York.

M., NEWARK, N. J.: The Dayton Coal, Iron and Railway Company was incorporated in November, 1917, so that it is not well seasoned. An initial dividend of 1 per cent. was paid on preferred in January, 1919. The stock is 8 per cent. cumulative from January, 1918, so that it is already in arrears. Nothing is paid on common. The company seems to have possibilities.

B., WEEHAWKEN, N. J.: Mitchell Motors stock is listed on the Chicago exchange. There are 125,000 shares with no par value. Bonded debt \$200,000. Owing to a deficit in 1917 dividends were suspended. The war hit the motor companies hard and peace should be helpful to them. There are many dividend-paying stocks preferable at present to Mitchell Motors.

T., GLEN RIDGE, N. J.: Although Adams Express's condition is reported to have improved somewhat lately the stock looks like a long-pull speculation. For immediate income, you might dispose of it and invest in some of the following: Westinghouse, Superior Steel, Col. F. & I., Midvale, United Alloy Steel or Gaston, Williams and Wignome. These are more or less speculative, but not so much as Adams.

C., ASHEVILLE, N. C.: Union Pacific's earnings are showing up better than any other on your list. It would be my preference. I think well of C. C. & St. L. pfd. as that road is also showing increased earnings, while most of the others show heavy declines. Montana Power, Corn Products pfd., Union Bag & Paper, Texas Co., Midwest Refining and Vacuum Oil are more attractive than Central Leather or North American.

E., JOHNSTOWN, N. Y.: The new stock issue had the effect of reducing the market price of Ohio Cities

Gas. The stock is more speculative than formerly. Columbia Gas & Electric is a business man's purchase, paying a fair dividend. Although American Hide & Leather pfd. is now paying 5 per cent., there are dividend arrears of more than 117 per cent., and these must be paid before any return can be made on common. The common looks like a very long pull.

H., JERSEY CITY, N. J.: Amer. Smelting declined when it was foreseen that the dividend would be cut. When metal prices have been stabilized there should be a good recovery in this stock. Your shares of Atchison, U. P. and So. P. seem good to hold. In case of still lower prices, you could advantageously even up on any of these three stocks. The railroad situation is not encouraging, but it will probably work out right in time. It always has!

W., INTERLAKEN, N. Y.: On December 1, 1915 it was estimated that the U. S. Express Co.'s stock had a liquidation value of \$66.60. So far, dividends aggregating \$53.25 have been paid to stockholders. The assets comprise a variety of securities and a large office building in New York, the latter being free and clear and well rented. Whether the securities and this structure can be disposed of for enough to bring the return to stockholders up to par remains to be seen.

M., KNOXVILLE, TENN.: You will see by reading the proposition you sent me that treasury stock is being sold to supply funds to promote the Tennessee-Oklahoma Petroleum Co.'s project. In other words, you are to help furnish the capital. If the enterprise succeeds you will be a beneficiary; otherwise you will lose. Why does this company pay dividends, if it needs money for development purposes? I prefer to buy the shares of seasoned dividend-payers.

B., SAN FRANCISCO: In these prohibition times, brewery stocks are not the most inviting purchases. It would seem better to let go your holdings than to add to them. Like all the coppers Miami's outlook is uncertain because of the low price of copper. Brokers do not buy stocks in the name of a customer unless the full amount of cash is paid down. When stocks are bought on margin or on the partial payment plan dividends are credited to the customer.

D., BUFFALO: Competition in the 5- and 10-cent store line grows every day. Why not buy the shares of the longer-established companies of the kind rather than to put your funds with those which have been a shorter time in business? Metropolitan 5- to 50-cent Stores is paying dividends on its 7 per cent. pfd.; nothing as yet on common. The company can hardly be said to be a seasoned dividend payer. Amer. Woolen pfd., paying 7 per cent., a dividend payer for more than 18 years is preferable as things seem now.

S., CHOCOMA, N. Y.: As your income is limited, you should buy only the safest securities. The best issues of the companies you name are Corn Products, pfd., Studebaker pfd., and Willys-Overland pfd. Corn Products pfd. pays 7 per cent., the common nothing; Maxwell Motors 1st pfd. paid 7 per cent., but dividend has been passed; Midvale Steel \$6 per year; Miami Copper \$4 per year; Sinclair Oil nothing at present; Studebaker com. \$4 per year, pfd. \$7; Willys-Overland pfd. 7% com. \$1 per year; White Motor \$4 per year.

S., KANSAS CITY, MO.: I never called U. S. Steamship a "good buy," but always mentioned it as a fair speculation, as it was so long as it paid dividends. Deferring the dividend was surprising and not to be foreseen. The stock is now in the speculative class and will remain there until the directors declare a dividend and make a favorable report on the company's condition. Your suggestion that the stock may be watered appears well-founded. At present Submarine looks better for speculation than U. S. Steamship.

M., CLEVELAND, OHIO: The dividend on U. S. Steel common, which has been twice reduced, cannot be considered safe even now, as the steel industry faces lower prices for products and severe foreign competition under the present inadequate tariff. The dividends on U. S. Steel pfd., Republic Iron & Steel pfd., Beth Steel 8 per cent. pfd., Amer. Woolen pfd., American Locomotive pfd. and Virginia-Car. Chem. pfd. all seem safe. Magma Copper and International Nickel common are both speculative and their dividends not assured.

F., BUTTE, MONTANA: There is no infallible method of forecasting price fluctuations in the stock market, though general trends sometimes may be more or less accurately foretold. I have not myself framed any hard and fast plan of speculation or investment. The best-brid schemes of speculation and investment may be shattered by unexpected happenings. Only omniscience can guard against these. The practical thing to do is to keep as well posted on the situation as possible, and, after taking expert advice, to form as good a judgment as you can of the meaning of changing events, and avoid the tippers!

P., MCARTHUR, OHIO: Ohio Fuel Oil's latest dividend was 50 per cent. on par (\$1). The company has no regular dividend period. Dividends have ranged from 100 to 300 per cent., the latter in 1913. If the 100 per cent. dividend rate is maintained, the stock makes only a fair yield on market price, \$18. The company has a considerable surplus. Ohio Fuel Supply's latest dividend was 2½ per cent. regular and 2 extra, paid in January. Par is \$25. The company is prosperous. Columbia Gas and Electric, paying \$4, is a business man's purchase. Cities Service common's dividend is 6 per cent. regular and 9 per cent. stock. This is a yield of less than 5 per cent. on market price, but the stock sells high because of the company's great possibilities.

C., NEW LOTHEROP, MICH.: I know of no safe stocks that will regularly yield 6 per cent. regular and 8 per cent. extra dividend, and sell at the figure you quote. The Linderman Steel & Machine Co. made considerable money on Government war orders. As it can no longer depend on these the

extra is hardly likely to be maintained. On the price of \$12 the regular dividend net yield would be only fair. The stock is selling 20 per cent. above par, and seems to have discounted its possibilities. The Automobile Crank Shaft Corporation is a minor concern and the pfd. stock is a business man's speculation. Among the best motor stocks are White and Chandler. Reo is selling for more than twice par, which seems to be all the advance it is entitled to. Pierce-Arrow has recovered from its late slump, and is a fair business man's purchase. Peerless Truck & Motor Co., though retiring some of its bonds, is not paying dividends and is speculative.

M., NEWARK, N. J.: Tariff reductions caused much business depression in 1913 and early in 1914. The great war cut off foreign competition from our industries and brought them billions of dollars of war orders. Numerous corporations prospered and vastly strengthened their financial position. In many instances the market prices of 1913 and early 1914 could not be called normal. The practical thing is to consider the present condition of the various organizations, their peace possibilities and their market price, and to use one's best judgment in making investments. Many stocks, especially pfd., and bonds of leading companies are good purchases without reference to the figures at which they sold in past years. The price at which a security may have sold years ago is not in itself a criterion of its possible value now. Changes in conditions are all the time taking place, and the factors which long ago determined market quotations may never recur. None of the stocks you mention is as attractive as the pfd. stocks of seasoned dividend-paying companies. Midvale and Lackawanna are the best in your list and are fair speculations, though each may be adversely affected by inadequate tariff protection. I do not advise purchase of either of the others.

K., CLARKSBURG, W. VA.: A business man with \$500 might diversify his investment by buying three shares of C. C. & St. L. pfd. and two or three shares of U. P. pfd. The former pays 5 per cent., the latter 4 per cent. The preferred stock of the Carbo-Hydrogen Co. is a business man's purchase, as is Columbia Gas & Electric. Both are dividend payers. Few brokers will accept money to be invested at their discretion. They usually insist that a customer shall specify the stock he wishes to buy and the price at which it shall be bought. No one can safely predict the changes in the market for a period of sixty days. It depends on the current of daily events. It is always safest to choose your own investments after listening to the best advice. Nothing but their honor can prevent brokers from charging customers prices for stock differing from the prices at which they bought or sold it. Those who can secure a detailed list of daily sales, however, find in these some check on the broker's transactions. If you may need your funds in a hurry, securities with a public market are preferable to real estate or farm mortgage bonds. Preferred stocks of leading seasoned dividend-paying companies would be attractive purchases on the partial payment plan.

Bond Inquiries

C., GREAT FALLS, MONT.: The 4½ per cent. bonds of the Norwalk Steel Co. appear good. Interest on them is guaranteed by the Crucible Steel Co., until July, 1920.

C., BUFFALO, N. Y.: The Lake Worth (Fla.) Drainage District 6 per cent. bonds appear safe. The Mengel Box Co.'s 7 per cent. debentures seem a good business man's purchase. The United Light and Railway Co.'s 7 per cent. notes are well secured.

D., CONSTANTINE, MICH.: As the Lake Shore Electric Railroad has paid no dividend, even on first pfd., since April, 1915 and its surplus and working capital are small, the general mortgage 5's, which are subject to prior liens, are too speculative for conservative investors.

C., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.: You can safely invest \$5,000 in the American Tel. & Tel. Co. 6 per cent. notes, due 1924. For nine years the company's net earnings have averaged 5½ times its interest charges, and it is paying 8 per cent. dividends. The price of these notes is such as to yield about 6.1 per cent.

T., BALTIMORE, MD.: The Chicago and North Western Railway general mortgage 5's, due in 1987, are secured by first mortgage on 2900 miles of road and general mortgage on 2100 miles. The road has been paying dividends since 1878. The bonds are an excellent investment. Price to yield 5.05 per cent.

L., ST. LOUIS, MO.: The American Public Service Co. has gas, electric light and other properties in 15 growing cities and towns in Texas and Oklahoma. Net earnings last year were twice the interest on the company's first lien 6 per cent. gold bonds. The latter are well secured and can be had at 94 and interest, to yield about 6½ per cent.

R., JERSEY CITY, N. J.: The 3-year 6 per cent. gold notes of the Philadelphia Company are a direct obligation and are secured by a pledge of 200 per cent. in par value of the company's first refunding and collateral trust mortgage 5 per cent. bonds. Net income for 1918 exceeded three times the company's fixed charges. The notes are offered at 90½ and interest, yielding over 7.3 per cent.

J., CHICAGO, ILL.: I think well of the Studebaker Corporation 7 per cent. serial gold notes. The corporation, which is flourishing and paying dividends, has no bonded debt outside of these notes. The notes mature January 1, 1926. For seven years the profits of the corporation have averaged four times interest charges on this issue. Quoted at 97½ and interest, to yield over 7½ per cent.

D., PHILADELPHIA, PA.: Among attractive bonds exempt from Federal income tax are the City of Akron, Ohio, 5 per cent. water works bonds, price

Continued on page 508

Selected Investment Securities

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Any securities we own may be bought on this plan if desired. They include: Iowa Municipal Bonds, such as Bridge, Drainage, Funding and School Bonds, First Farm Mortgages, First Farm Mortgage Bonds, Industrial Bonds, Public Utility Bonds and Railroad Bonds.

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An Old Man at Fifty A Young Man at Seventy

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By V. O. SCHWAB

There is no longer any occasion to go hunting for the Spring of Eternal Youth. What Ponce de Leon failed to discover in his world-famous mission, ages ago, has been brought to light right here in staid, prosaic America by Sanford Bennett, a former San Francisco business man. He proved it, too, right in his own person. At 50 he was partially bald. At 70 he had a thick head of hair, although it was white. At 50 his eyes were weak. At 70 they were as strong as when he was a child. At 50, he was a worn-out, broken-down, decrepit old man. At 70 he was in perfect health, a good deal of an athlete, and as young as the average man of 35.

All this he has accomplished by some very simple and gentle exercises which he practiced for about ten minutes before arising in the morning. Yes, many of the exercises are taken in bed, peculiar as this may seem. As Mr. Bennett explains, his case was not one of preserving health, but one of rejuvenating a weak, middle-aged body into a robust old one, and he says what he has accomplished anyone can accomplish by the application of the same methods, and so it would seem. All of which puts the Dr. Osler theory to shame. There isn't room in this article to go into a lengthy description of Mr. Bennett's methods for the restoration of youth and the prevention of old age. All this he tells himself in a book which he has written, entitled "Old Age—Its Cause and Prevention." This book is a complete history of himself and his experiences, and contains complete instructions for those who wish to put his health and youth-building methods to their own use. It is a book that every man and woman who is desirous of remaining young after passing the fiftieth, sixtieth, seventieth, and as Mr. Bennett believes, the one hundredth mile-stone of life, should read.

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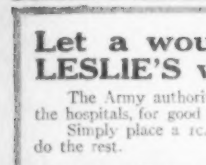
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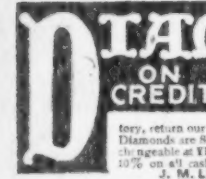
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Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers

Continued from page 507

to yield about 4 1/2 per cent.; Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, 5 per cent. building bonds, price to yield about 4.0 per cent.; City of Charleston, S. C., 4 1/2 per cent. water works bonds, price to yield about 4 3/4 per cent.; and Miami Conservancy District, Ohio, 5 1/2 per cent. bonds, price to yield about 4.9 per cent.

W., TOLEDO, OHIO: The 5 per cent. first mortgage gold bonds of the Commonwealth Edison Co. are secured by an absolute first mortgage on the company's entire property. The company does practically the entire electric light and power business in Chicago. Net earnings in 1918 were more than three times interest requirements on outstanding bonds. The company is paying dividends of 8 per cent. Bonds quoted lately at 93 3/4 and interest, to yield 5.51 per cent.

M., BUFFALO, N. Y.: The 6 per cent. first and ref. mortgage 10-year bonds of the Public Utilities Co. are secured by first mortgage on part of the company's railway mileage and on its steam heating system. The company operates without competition electric light and power, gas, street railway and steam-heating properties in Evansville, Ind., and 32 miles of inter-urban railway. Net earnings in 1918 were twice bond interest. Quoted lately at 95 1/2 and interest, to yield about 6.05 per cent.

New York, March 20, 1919.

JASPER.

Free Booklets for Investors

"Suggestions" is the title of a small treatise containing timely information for hesitating investors, prepared by J. Frank Howell, member Consolidated Stock Exchange, 32 Broadway, New York. Ask Mr. Howell for booklet L.

The Northern Bond & Mortgage Co., 808 Third Avenue, Seattle, Wash., offers 7 per cent. first mortgage bonds based on business property in that thriving city. Denominations \$100 to \$500. Write to the company for illustrated details.

Investors and business men find the concise information and sound suggestions in the widely-known "Bache Review" extremely helpful. Copies free on application to J. S. Bache & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 42 Broadway, New York.

The Farm Mortgage Trust Co., 543 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kans., offers 6 per cent. first mortgages on Kansas and Oklahoma farms. Participation certificates also, for as little as \$100, are furnished. The company will supply its Partial Payment Plan to interested investors.

First mortgage bonds secured by improved Oklahoma farms and bearing 7 per cent. interest are dealt in by Aurelius-Swanson Co., Inc., 28 State National Bank Building, Oklahoma City, Okla. The bonds mature in 5, 7 and 10 years. Denominations \$100 to \$1,000. The firm sends its literature to any applicant.

"Which stocks should be bought at this time?"

The Nuisances in My Business

By GEORGE A. LEARY

THE colored porter in a big city bank, while tidying up the lobby, came across a wallet lying on the counter. He opened it and found it contained five hundred dollars in large bills. There was a card in it bearing the name of the owner. The porter told the cashier about it.

"Now, Jim," the cashier said, "this belongs to Judge Blank. You take it up to his office and I expect he'll give you a reward for finding and returning it."

The porter slipped the wallet into his pocket and called at the judge's office. The judge was very much surprised to see his wallet. He hadn't missed it. He quickly counted the bills to see if they were all there. Then he felt in his pocket for a coin to tip the porter. Drawing his hand out, he exclaimed:

"Boy, I'm sorry, but I haven't a nickel with me. I'll see you at the bank some day."

The porter was never the same after that. He would be working around the bank when of a sudden he would stop, stare into space and mutter to himself:

"Sorry I ain't got a nickel!—and there was a cool five hundred in that pocket-book. That feller's a nuisance, he sho' is."

This man was the porter's idea of a nuisance. But around a bank, like any other business, there are many real nuisances that cry out during the day's business.

A great many people wonder how a paying teller can be so accurate: never pay out too much or not enough. He handles thousands of dollars a day and "proves" at closing "on the bust" as bank men say. That is, proves the first time without a recount.

is a question many investors are asking. A careful opinion on the subject is given in the latest copy of the semi-monthly publication, "Securities Suggestions." The latter can be had free by writing for circular 25 D to R. C. Megargel & Co., 27 Pine Street, New York.

Useful books on the Coppers, Standard Oils, and Independent Oils have been compiled by L. R. Latrobe & Co., 111 Broadway, New York. These give essential information regarding the issues referred to, and show present and past prevailing prices in relation to earnings. Any one of these will be sent free on request.

A widespread demand for the booklet "Questionnaire for Investors," issued by S. W. Straus & Co., 150 Broadway, New York, has made it necessary to print a fourth edition. This is a valuable piece of investment literature, telling how to distinguish sound from unsound securities and how to avoid loss. Those who desire a copy of this useful publication can get it by writing to Straus & Co. for circular C-003.

Thousands of people are buying worthless stocks from sharpers when they could obtain time-tested standard securities from reliable brokers. Among the most popular issues on the legitimate market are the best class of Baby Bonds, yielding from 5 1/2 per cent. to 7 per cent. A list of Baby Bond offerings will be sent at any address by the responsible house of John Muir & Co., specialists in odd lots, 61 Broadway, New York.

No public utility organization has prospered more of late years than the Cities Service Co. The company controls 76 public utility and 27 oil subsidiaries, and its income is rapidly increasing. Its preferred stock is regarded as one of the best investments because of stability and high yield. Full information about this stock can be had by writing for circular LW-104 to Henry L. Doherty & Co., 60 Wall Street, New York.

Many desirable preferred stocks are now on the bargain counter. They are paying good dividends and in normal times should sell much higher. A list of the better preferred stocks obtainable at low prices has been prepared by Dunham & Co., 41 Exchange Place, New York. This list, with "Purchase Suggestions," which shows how these issues may be acquired, singly or in groups, will be mailed by the firm on request for 52-DD.

The outlook for public utility companies in many localities is improving. This adds to the attraction of public utility bonds of the best character, which at present prices are making liberal yields. For selection of these securities the National City Company, National City Bank Building, New York, offers to investors expert advice. The company is an extensive dealer in bonds, short-term notes and acceptances. It has exceptional facilities and employs an experienced force. Investors may consult the company by mail or in person, at its offices in New York or its branch offices in thirty-five other cities.

Most banks establish a rule in opening new accounts. They will not accept a new account under a certain figure. In some banks it requires \$50 to open an account; in others \$100; in others \$500. The older and more conservative the bank, the larger the amount required. Few banks, in order to build up a good business, will accept smaller opening accounts.

When a new account is opened, bank employees usually watch the customer closely for several months, finding out what kind of a man he is, whether his checks are large or small, etc. If he stands up well under this inspection, they usually cash his check when presented without looking it up; in other words they gamble on his being all right. Another nuisance is the man who carries a good balance, yet has to be watched on deposits which will be five or ten dollars less in currency than on his deposit ticket. When his attention is called to it he will assume an astonished expression, rub his chin and then exclaim: "Oh, yes, I remember now, so and so came into my office and I cashed a ten dollar check for him after making out my deposit ticket. Strange I forgot it."

Then he will proceed to dig enough up to make the right amount. Next month he will try the same trick. But from now on he's a marked man in that bank. The word has been passed around that so-and-so must be watched. And everyone from president to messenger is on the alert.

There are many tricks that the bank teller must be on the watch for. A well-dressed stranger stepped up to the paying window and handed the teller a twenty-dollar bill, requesting one-dollar bills in return. The teller counted out twenty new crisp bills and laid them on the marble slab in front of him. The man picked them up—ran his hand over them—laid them back down and said:

"I'm afraid they'll be too bulky; please give me the twenty-dollar bill back."

"Just a minute," replied the teller, "I'll count them."

He did so and found only nineteen; the man had removed one although he had had them in his hands only an instant.

Another "pest" is the visitor who tries to get a check cashed when he knows no one can identify him. Very often they are people from the farms and small towns making their first trip to the city. They have heard the old saying that a bank draft is good anywhere and buy a draft from their local bank before starting. When they try to cash it in a city bank and are told they must be identified, they feel very indignant. The use of traveler's checks is becoming general and that will do away with this annoyance in a few years.

Then there is the young "swell" who thinks it great to have a bank account. He wishes to advertise himself to his friends as a wise young business man. After he accumulates enough money to open a checking account at the minimum amount he proceeds to write a lot of checks for small amounts.

The man who is careless about leaving his book to be balanced is not only causing the bank an inconvenience, but is indulging in a very poor business policy on his part. All business firms having a systematic method of bookkeeping leave their books to be balanced at the end of the calendar month. The next day they receive their books back, together with their canceled vouchers. Within the last few years the more progressive banks have put in a system of statements, a copy of which is returned with the checks at the end of the month, the passbook becoming merely a receipt for deposits made.

When the canceled vouchers are returned, the firm balances up its book and if it does not agree with the bank goes over the vouchers, sometimes finding that the difference is due to a check having been raised on a forgery. This must be taken up with the bank at once.

Many persons will go a year without having their books balanced. Men are much more careless about this than women.

A woman, after she has learned how, keeps close account of her checks and usually knows what her balance is; she keeps close tab on the stubs. Men call for the balance, and when told they sometimes exclaim, "Have I got that much?" or "Good, that's more than I thought I had," and sometimes, "What! Why, I thought I had more than that! But I've not kept close tab on my stubs."

A woman, if she asks for her balance, very often does it to verify her figures. When told she will probably say: "That's about what I thought it was, but I wanted to be sure."

Many persons fail to learn that they should never tear up a certified check. When a check is filled out and torn from the checkbook and the stub filled out and subtracted from the previous balance, you can if you wish tear up the check and mark the stub canceled. Then the balance in the bank will be the same as before drawing the check. But if you had the check certified at the bank and then tore it up, you would be out of balance with the bank just the amount of the check. For the teller, when he certified your check, made an entry in the certified check register and a ticket was run to the bookkeeper at once, debiting your account that amount.

Not many checks are certified by banks nowadays. Usually a bank draft or cashier's check is given. Sometimes, however, ignorance is bliss, as in the case of a retired farmer who was headed toward the seacoast to spend the winter. Having heard of the large profits made in real estate, he thought he might do a little real estate buying, so he had a check for \$5,000 certified at his bank and took it with him. After the check was deducted from his account, it only left him a small balance in the bank.

His wife, a very shrewd business woman, discovered the check, and finding out what he intended to do with it, persuaded him to tear it up. He was only half convinced and tore it up to humor her, thinking the money was still on deposit to his credit and he could get it any time by drawing another check.

At the winter resort he let it be known that he was looking for a real estate investment. Soon the salesmen gathered; they came on foot, in automobiles and by airplane. He fell for the smooth talk and gave his check for \$5,000. The sharper was a little afraid to accept the check, he would rather have had the money, but the old man looked pretty prosperous.

The check was turned down at the home bank because of "insufficient funds."

Meantime the old gentleman after a little investigating was convinced he had made a slight miscue. He would have to get a rowboat to go over his farm. He decided to be game though, and take his loss like a man. But it was one of the happiest moments of his life when he heard his check had been turned down. He didn't know just how it had happened, but he was satisfied.

In every town and city there is to be found the man who tries to carry an account in from two to four banks; probably his business would only justify an account in one, but he opens accounts in three by depositing the minimum. Then he lugs around three or four checkbooks on the different banks and proudly exhibits them when he goes to draw a check, thinking no doubt that he is making a favorable impression and convincing everyone he has lots of money. But usually people find out and news travels quickly. At the bank he has only weakened his credit, that is, if he should ever desire to secure a loan, the bank would look up his account and probably tell him it was too small to justify a loan.

Each year the public learns more about the intricate system of banking. In fact, many banks run ads in the daily papers, at quite an expense, telling about each department and explaining its workings in an intelligible way. And the bankers themselves are never too busy to stop and explain any point that is not understood.



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By CHARLTON BATES STRAYER

lishment of a League of Nations should be made an integral part of the treaty of peace. The whole subsequent proceedings of the Conference had been upon that basis, and there was no ground for upsetting that principle in the reported divorce of treaty from League. As Lord Robert Cecil points out, certain features of the peace settlement presuppose and depend upon the League of Nations. The most pointed illustration of this is the disposition of the German colonies, which rests upon the mandatory principle provided in the League constitution. It was proper and necessary to have the treaty and the League constitution presented together to Germany, but I cannot agree that this should shut off all amendment. The treaty is preliminary, and therefore subject to revision before being made final. In the same way, why should not the constitution of the League be amendable until the peace treaty is adopted in its final form?

The much-heralded debate between Senator Lodge and President Lowell of Harvard University upon the League of Nations turned out to be not a debate after all. Both believe in the League of Nations principle, both advocated amendments to the provisional constitution. President Lowell contended that in principle the plan proposed would achieve the desired results, and Senator Lodge said he was ready to support the League if certain amendments were made. Senator Lodge's speech was strong in making certain constructive suggestions. His first criticism was that there should be a revision of the language and form of the draft. Mr. Taft has said the same thing. Second, it should be expressly stated whether the vote of the council is to be a unanimous or a majority vote. Again Mr. Taft has expressed the same criticism. Third, Senator Lodge quoted Mr. Taft's language that the covenant "should be made more definite by a larger reservation of the Monroe Doctrine." Senator Lodge was more positive than Mr. Taft upon this point, being unable to see how by any possible reasoning the Monroe Doctrine could be preserved by extending it to the world. Fourth, Senator Lodge asked that such questions as immigration and the tariff should be considered as domestic problems and excluded from the League. Fifth, Senator Lodge asked that some provision should be made for withdrawal from the League without any breach of the peace, another point that Mr. Taft had made. Sixth, Senator Lodge expressed as his most fundamental objection to the constitution the famous article X, which says, "The high contracting parties shall undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all States members of the League." The Senator declared that if the article had existed in 1898, "we could not have interfered and rescued Cuba from the clutches of Spain; we should have brought a war on with all the other nations of the world."

As an ardent advocate of the League of Nations, it seems to me that the President has missed an opportunity to make the constitution of the League of Nations acceptable to the body which must ratify it.

I have always stood for the position that the organization of a League of Nations was the first duty of the Peace Conference, that the terms of the treaty should be formulated on that basis and that the two documents should stand or fall together. If a league is not constituted in connection with the treaty of peace, it will not be constituted at all. The people of all nations demand some sort of league or society of nations which shall minimize the peril of wars in the future. Such a sane observer as Frank H. Simonds has said that unless some such organization is effected revolution will sweep from Vladivostok to Land's End. General Maurice of the British army, recently arrived in this country, says that the people of Europe who have suffered in this war are bent upon having some new method that will relieve them of the menace of future wars, and that if they do not get this from the Peace Conference, "the danger will be that they will take the law into their own hands, upset the authorities, and patch up things as best they can." I think President Wilson was right in demanding on his return to France that the Peace Conference should adhere to its decision made in plenary session on January 25 that the estab-

One of the strongest points of President Coolidge's speech was his answer to the criticism that the League would violate the Constitution of the United States in taking away from Congress the power vested in it to raise armies and to declare war. He cited numerous treaties entered into by the United States, to which the same objections could be made were the objections valid, particularly the twenty so-called Bryan treaties ratified by the Senate from 1914 to 1916, in which agreement was made not to go to war before arbitration was tried. Ex-Attorney General of the United States George W. Wickersham has made the same reply to those who see in the League of Nations constitution an infringement of our sovereignty.



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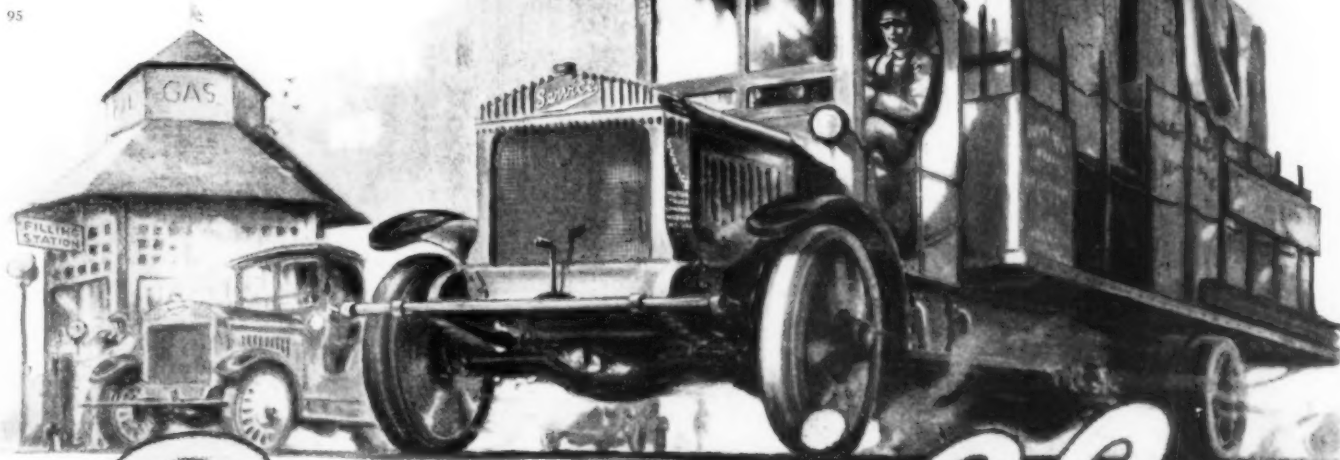
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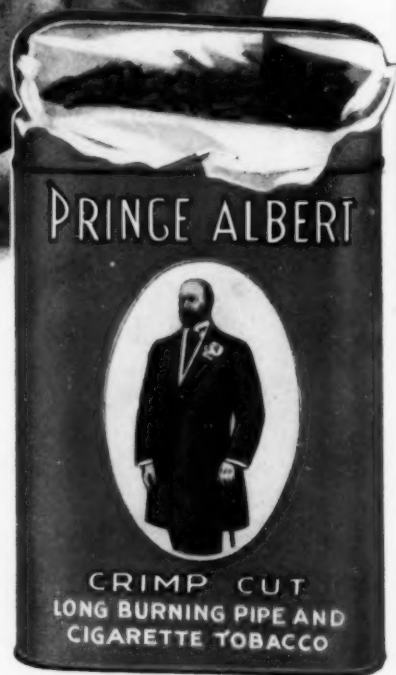
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